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Algeria	6,400	Denmark	1,133	Norway	6,000
Austria	19,5	Italy	1,300	Norway	6,000
Bulgaria	6,050	Jordan	450	Portugal	4,500
Canada	1,575	Kuwait	16,000	Spain	4,500
China	1,5	Lebanon	300	Sweden	4,500
Croatia	400	Kenya	1,000	U.S.	4,500
Cuba	1,000	Kuwait	1,000	U.S.	4,500
Denmark	7,000	Liberia	1,000	U.S.	4,500
Egypt	100	Malta	1,000	U.S.	4,500
Finland	1,500	Morocco	10,000	U.S.	4,500
France	2,500	Moscow	10,000	U.S.	4,500
Germany	2,300	Moscow	10,000	U.S.	4,500
Great Britain	45	Morocco	35,000	Turkey	10,000
Greece	70	Morocco	35,000	U.S.	4,500
Holland	2,500	Morocco	35,000	U.S.	4,500
Iceland	115	Morocco	35,000	U.S.	4,500

ESTABLISHED 1887

Turks Turn Down U.S. on Facility for Intervention Force

By Paul Taylor

ANKARA — Turkey, pursuing its political openings in the Middle East, has made clear it will not provide facilities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to intervene in the region, according to Turkish and NATO officials.

But they say Ankara is allowing the United States to develop bases in southeastern Turkey, which could be used with approval of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to help thwart any Soviet move into the Gulf region.

Since the Rapid Deployment force was set up by the Carter administration after Iran's Islamic revolution of 1979, Washington has tested Turkey, a major recipient of U.S. military aid, to provide military bases and logistics support.

The role the Turks are prepared to play is very different from what one people in the U.S. administration want," a U.S. official said. "I don't think we can expect much from them."

Italy Communists Delay Key Craxi Austerity Measure

Washington Post Service

ROME — Communists delayed filibustering in the Italian Parliament to delay an item in the government's austerity program until the Socialized government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi appeared determined Monday to push ahead on the measure.

The five-party coalition of Socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals easily won a vote of confidence Monday on a Feb. 15 decree to revise the wage indexing, or *scala mobile*, of labor contracts to hold down inflation.

The vote was 360 to 236 with one abstention. But because of Communists' tactics in the Chamber of Deputies, the government was unable to call a required second vote in time to meet a midnight deadline, after which the decree's 60-day validity was to expire.

The opposition has said it wants the scale mobile cut to be limited to a six-month period — the government plan stipulates a year — and that after that the cost-of-living percentage points should be restored.

It was unclear what concessions Mr. Craxi would be willing to make to satisfy both his Christian Democratic partners and soothe the opposition, while at the same time keeping the support of the National Manufacturers' Association, which backed the decree.

A senior Turkish official said, "The Americans are free in defining their expectations as they wish, but what Turkey is prepared to do is another story."

Foreign diplomats say Turkey, whose trade with Islamic states has boomed, is anxious not to be identified with U.S. policy in the Middle East.

They say the Rapid Deployment Force is much more likely to be used to put down domestic unrest in key states like Saudi Arabia to face the improbable contingency of a Soviet move into northern Iran.

The Turkish official said, "There could be developments that really endanger the vital interests of the West, but there could be many other kinds of turmoil, where Turkey's vital interests do not converge with U.S. vital interests."

Seydi Tascan, director of Turkey's nongovernmental Foreign Policy Institute, said, "The problem is that we don't agree with American policy in the Middle East. We are allies against a common Soviet threat, but not for common Soviet threat."

He said the key principles guiding Turkey's opening to the Middle East were: noninterference in those countries' internal interstate disputes; developing trade, cultural and military ties; and ensuring that its relations with the Middle East and the West were not detrimental to each other.

A Western diplomat, source of a West European diplomat said, "Given its commercial interests, it is clear that Turkey cannot afford to be a springboard for American policy in the region as it was in the 1950s."

In 1974 Turkey became Turkey's top trading partner, buying goods worth more than a billion dollars. Diplomats say two other factors have stiffened Turkish resistance to assisting the United States: a cautious reassessment of Turkey's Islamic identity and strains between Washington and Ankara over Cyprus.

A recent Senate committee vote making some military aid to Ankara conditional on concessions by the Turkish Cypriots has revived bitter memories of the U.S. arms embargo that followed Turkey's 1974 invasion of northern Cyprus.

Officials say Ankara initially refused a U.S. request for facilities to supply American forces in the ill-fated Lebanon multinational force. The government eventually agreed to a limited use of the Incirlik NATO air base for nonmilitary supplies last October.

U.S. officials said Washington has come to accept that Turkey could have a more effective moderating influence in the Middle East if it were not seen to be closely tied to U.S. aims.



South African soldiers at Waterkloof Air Base in Johannesburg carry the coffin of one of the Americans killed in Namibia.

2 U.S. Officials Slain in Namibia Bomb Explosion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINHOOKE, South-West Africa — Two U.S. officials monitoring South Africa's troops withdrawal from Angola were killed Sunday in a bomb explosion at a gasoline station in South-West Africa that has been a past garget of guerrillas fighting for independence.

A Western diplomat source said that the explosion apparently was not aimed at the Americans and that they simply happened to be there at the time. However, the Johannesburg Star on Monday quoted unidentified sources as saying the explosive device may have been attached to the diplomat's car.

A Western diplomat source said, "Given its commercial interests, it is clear that Turkey cannot afford to be a springboard for American policy in the region as it was in the 1950s."

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The garage at Oshakati, 360 miles north of Windhoek, was twice the target of bombings by the South-West Africa People's Organization in 1982 and 1983, officials said. SWAPO is fighting the white-minority government of South Africa in a long war for independence. The filling station was built, in part, with money from a government development corporation overseen by South Africa.

The Americans were on their way to a routine meeting in Oshakati on the progress of the U.S.-initiated cease-fire between Angola and South Africa, signed in Lusaka, Zambia, on Feb. 16.

The South African administration-general of the territory, Willie van Niekerk, blamed SWAPO for the explosion.

In London, SWAPO's deputy chief representative, Jacob Hanan, said, "We didn't kill them. We never have known that there have been diplomats there. Who invited those diplomats to come to Namibia?"

The U.S. office in Windhoek, capital of the territory, was established after the signing of the withdrawal agreement. South Africa, which had staged a number of operations into southern Angola to attack SWAPO bases, agreed to withdraw its troops and Angola agreed to stop aiding the guerrillas.

(AP, UPI)

Leading Khomeini Foes End Alliance Over Clash on How to End Gulf War

Reuters

PARIS — A three-year alliance between leading opponents of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has broken up in a clash of views over the Gulf war.

The former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and the leader of the Mujahidin Khalq, Massoud Rajavi, vowed to work together to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini after their joint escape to France in July 1981. But recently the two men said political collaboration between them was no longer possible.

In an interview, Mr. Bani-Sadr emphasized his disagreement with Mr. Rajavi's willingness to cooperate with Iraq in efforts to end the fighting between the two countries.

"The Iraqis are the aggressors and to fail in line with them would create hostile feelings toward us in Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "It would allow Khomeini to say he alone was prepared to defend the country."

But Mr. Rajavi said, "How could any patriot oppose negotiations for a just peace when nearly one million Iranians have died in the war?"

Mr. Bani-Sadr, 51, was elected president after the 1979 Islamic revolution, but later lost the backing of the clergy, which he needed to remain in power. He has helped Mr. Rajavi direct the Mujahidin, a leftist Islamic guerrilla group, from its headquarters in Aversa-sur-Oise, north of Paris.

"Who can say that Saddam Hussein is any better than Khomeini?" Mr. Bani-Sadr asked, referring to the Iraqi president. "I have always preferred Iranians, even when they are traitors, to collaborating with foreigners."

"Both sides, there have been hundreds of thousands of deaths. How will Khomeini be able to justify it, politically or even religiously?" he asked, noting Tehran's insistence on continuing the war and its refusal to negotiate.

Mr. Rajavi, 36, said of the split with Mr. Bani-Sadr: "We reached a point where it was better for us to go our separate ways."

"In my opinion, the war has served to strengthen the Iraqi regime, while for the Iranians, it is a political war being fought for internal reasons," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he was counting on international concern, such as that provoked by Iraq's use of chemical weapons, to push it toward a settlement and at the same time to destroy the credibility of Mr. Khomeini's rule.

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Mr. Rajavi hinted that the split amounted to a loss of support for his former ally.

"As far as I know, Mr. Bani-Sadr has no party," he said. He said the Mujahidin "accepted him as a personality, not as a representative of a party or a group."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he expected the war, which began in September 1980, to develop in a way that would undermine Mr. Khomeini's rule, while reinforcing that of Mr. Hussein.

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Nicaragua Says Town Seized Is Unimportant

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has acknowledged that Costa Rica-based rebels have seized control of the Atlantic port town of San Juan del Norte.

The town of about 500 residents, situated 150 miles (243 kilometers) southeast of Managua, was attacked by rebels of the Costa Rican-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance last Wednesday.

Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, told a group of Costa Rican journalists who visited the town Sunday that the group planned to form a provisional government to administer the surrounding area.

Mr. Ortega said Sunday that retaking the town would be difficult because it is surrounded by mountains and thick forests. He said it is possible the rebels "will be able to continue operating in the area."

However, he said, San Juan del Norte was not an important economic or military objective.

It capture "is only a propagandistic maneuver of the United States," Mr. Ortega said.

The defense minister spoke upon his return from a 15-day visit to the Soviet Union and North Korea. He said that in Moscow and Pyongyang, "We received political, moral

and material solidarity against the escalated aggression that we are suffering from the United States."

He did not specify the type of material help.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of Nicaragua's ruling junta, said on a television and radio program Saturday: "A number of Costa Rican officials, including a vice minister with the last name Chacon, are receiving money from the CIA, in order to support the counterrevolutionaries that are operating from Costa Rican territory."

Costa Rica's deputy interior minister is Enrique Chacon.

Military sources said that besides seizure of the town near Nicaragua's southern border, fighting between rebels and government troops continued in at least five northern provinces.

■ U.S. Plans Court Action

The United States has appointed a representative to the World Court to handle a complaint filed by Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

Nicaragua filed the complaint last week to seek a halt to what it termed the "killing, wounding and kidnapping of Nicaraguan citizens" by rebels under the direction of the United States.

The day before, the United States had announced it would not accept the court's jurisdiction in Central American disputes for a two-year period to prevent the court from being used for a "propaganda campaign."

Apparently, the United States has some intention to appear before the court," a spokesman for the court said Sunday. However, he added, it was "possible that the American agent will argue why the World Court has no jurisdiction in this case."



United Press International
President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush meet before Mr. Bush left for the Geneva arms talks.

Gulf War Adds Urgency To Geneva Arms Talks

By Brendan Murphy
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A set of photo albums distributed by the Iranian mission here, has been circulating among the 40 national delegations participating in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

They document the ugly visage of chemical warfare with large color or photographs of burned, blistered and apparently blinded victims of the chemical arms Iraq allegedly has used in its war with Iran.

This use of chemical arms in the Gulf war, confirmed in a March 26 UN report, has lent what one negotiator called a "keen urgency" to the chemical arms talks held here in one form or another for 15 years.

"It underlined the fact that we've got a hell of a problem," said Gerald R. Skinner, Canada's deputy representative at the conference.

The talks will enter a new phase Tuesday when Vice President George Bush proposes a U.S. draft treaty outlawing the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

According to Louis G. Fields Jr., the U.S. representative at the conference, the document will present the definitive U.S. position on a "complete and verifiable" chemical arms ban.

[President Ronald Reagan met with Mr. Bush on Monday before sending him to Geneva to present the U.S. proposal. The Associated Press reported. In Moscow, a Soviet statement said Washington had set forth "patently unacceptable conditions".]

In Geneva, the chief Soviet negotiator, Lev Naumov, criticized as "counterproductive" the timing of the U.S. proposal, which he had not yet seen. He said it had created "illusions and expectations" within the conference's spring session, which will end soon.

But, Mr. Naumov said, "We are very anxious to come to a result as soon as possible."

Diplomatic sources said that the chemical attacks reported in the Gulf war could serve to reduce Soviet annoyance stemming from U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union has employed toxic weapons in Afghanistan and backed their use in Cambodia.

Until the Gulf violations of the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical arms, discussion of the employment of such arms was "problematic," according to Frank Elber, West Germany's negotiator.

"The Russians feared that Afghanistan and Cambodia were in mind," Mr. Elber said. "This allows everybody to participate."

Iran is a participant in the conference but Iraq is not.

There is a general desire to avoid direct discussion of the Gulf chemical arms problem for fear that this could sidetrack negotiations.

"We think that anything we can do to isolate or insulate that kind of

thing from the negotiations is all to the good," Mr. Skinner said.

The Iranians have also adopted this position. They initially criticized the conference over the alleged Iraqi violations, noting that the UN report determined chemical arms were used without assigning blame.

"The Conference on Disarmament can do nothing," said Jalil Zahirnia, second secretary of the Iranian mission in Geneva. "It is a negotiating body."

Mr. Zahirnia said Iran wanted a "new undertaking" by Iraq on not using the arms, coupled with a UN inspection of Iraq and destruction of chemical arms stocks.

Though the Gulf crisis has influenced the Geneva talks, the delegations are more directly concerned with the U.S. proposal. This will be the first time that the United States has put its views into formal treaty language.

The United States and the Soviet Union remain divided on a number of points, but one central issue concerns verification of compliance.

The United States has advocated a substantially open approach to checking treaty observance.

But Western negotiators say the Soviet Union has been endorsing this, although it has backed international verification of the destruction of existing arms.

According to Mr. Skinner: "The Russians, but not only the Russians, are going to have a hard time accepting the kind of snooping around that you have to do."

Mr. Naumov agreed that some form of verification was necessary.

"To be sure, it is very important," he said in an interview. "We will have doubts, of course, as the Americans will have doubts about us."

But he said a wide-open system would be "too cumbersome" and open to abuses. Mechanisms to assess the validity of challenges must be established, he said.

Mr. Elber said he believed the participants were leaning toward a plan providing for exceptions to a system of inspections mandated by an international panel.

Despite the burdens that remain, Mr. Elber said he saw a new impetus in the talks. He said the interruption of nuclear arms talks, which followed U.S. deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe to counter new Soviet SS-20s, has shifted emphasis to talks on chemical weapons.

Mr. Fields cautioned against reading too much into progress at the chemical arms talks, but he conceded that successful negotiations could mirror larger relations.

WORLD BRIEFS

Dutch Missile Compromise Reported

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Dutch government is considering a compromise plan to defuse public opposition by storing its share of NATO cruise missiles in other NATO countries, according to a report Monday by the Rotterdam newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad*.

The paper said that the plan, which had been "under intense study" by two cabinet committees in recent weeks, called for complete preparation of deployment sites in the southern Netherlands but peacetime storage of the nuclear cruise missiles in neighboring NATO member countries.

The *Algemeen Dagblad* report, which was unattributed, said that under the compromise plan the cruise missiles would be transported to the Netherlands "if the international situation demands." Spokesmen for the Defense and Foreign ministries declined to comment on the report.

Bonn Outlines Relief for Farmers

BONN (Reuters) — The government Monday announced a 2-billion Deutsche mark (\$800,000) relief package for farmers affected by changes in the European Community pricing system.

West German farmers will lose an average 5-percent in their incomes following the decision to start phasing out cross-border taxes on farm trade, which favor countries with strong currencies.

This will be partly offset by government-subsidized concessions in the amount of value-added tax that farmers pay, which will boost their incomes by 3 percent, Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle said at a news conference. In the dairy sector, where milk production will be cut sharply, farmers who agree to get out of the business will receive 1 mark (40 cents) per kilogram of milk produced, spread over 10 years.

Talks on Hong Kong Progressing

BEIJING (AP) — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Monday day was "heartened by the progress" of talks with the Chinese on Hong Kong's future and looked forward to an agreement maintaining the colony's stability and prosperity.

His Chinese counterpart, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, referred to a "good foundation" for an agreement but spoke of pushing the talks forward to reach an early accord. The remarks came in toasts at a welcoming banquet for Sir Geoffrey and his party in the Great Hall of the People after a day of negotiations.

Following afternoon talks concentrating on China's plan to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong when Britain's 99-year lease expires in 1997, a Chinese government spokesman said the atmosphere had been "warm, friendly and earnest."

E. German Flees to West Via Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — An East German woman who crossed into Pakistan after a daring escape from Afghanistan has been secretly flown to West Germany to be granted political asylum, an informed source said Monday.

The woman, Kristin Beck, quietly left Pakistan on Saturday, the source said, adding that secrecy had been necessary in order not to endanger future escape attempts. She had arrived in Pakistan a month ago.

Miss Beck, 25, is believed to be the first citizen of an Eastern bloc country to have sought asylum from Afghanistan since Soviet forces entered the country nearly five years ago. Last week Miss Beck disclosed that she had arrived in Afghanistan last September for language studies, only to become unhappy with life there. She said she spent weeks before she located a Moslem rebel group to get her out of the country.

Mauroy Says Plane Strayed Over Base

PARIS (Reuters) — The overflight of a top secret French naval base by a Soviet civilian aircraft Friday was not deliberate, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Monday.

Mr. Mauroy said in a statement that a Tupolev-134 of the Soviet airline Aeroflot had strayed into prohibited airspace over Toulon in southern France for one or two minutes Friday evening. But he said: "Investigations have led us to conclude that this infraction did not correspond to a deliberate objective."

French military authorities had ordered an investigation into the incident, which happened while the nuclear attack submarine Rubis and the aircraft carrier Foch were in the harbor.

Ex-Soviet Ambassador Visits Egypt

CAIRO (NYT) — The former Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Vladimir Poliakov, arrived Monday in Cairo for a weeklong official visit at the Soviet Union's request. Senior Egyptian officials said privately that it did not preface an immediate resumption of diplomatic relations.

They said Mr. Poliakov was visiting as head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near East affairs department. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said he met Monday with Butros Ghali, the foreign minister, to discuss bilateral relations.

Mr. Poliakov and six of his diplomatic staff were expelled when President Anwar Sadat broke off relations in September 1981. Mr. Sadat, who was assassinated by Moslem fundamentalists one month later, had accused the Russians of colluding with Egyptian opponents of his government.

U.S. Justices to Rule on PAC Spending

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether political action committees (PACs) may spend unlimited amounts of money to back a presidential candidate.

But the court left unclear whether it will decide the issue in time for this year's campaign, in which conservative groups are planning to spend as much as \$20 million in support of President Ronald Reagan.

The justices said they would study the federal law limiting any political campaign's spending to \$1,000 for a presidential candidate whose campaign is publicly financed. It did not answer a special request that it consider the case quickly. A three-judge federal court struck down the law as unconstitutional on Dec. 13, ruling that it violates free speech rights.

U.S. to Offer Alaskan Offshore Leases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government will offer offshore petroleum leases Tuesday in nearly six million acres of Alaskan waters claimed by the Soviet Union.

The lease sale, part of the Interior Department's five-year program to bring large offshore areas into production, probably will attract 25 to 30 bidders, an Interior Department spokesman said. But both the Interior and State departments said nobody can drill there, even with a winning bid, while the two countries try to settle the boundary.

The U.S. and Soviet representatives have held three rounds of technical discussions over just where the ocean boundary ought to be, a State Department official said when the offering in the disputed area was disclosed in an official notice last month.

Nigeria's Ex-Leaders to Stand Trial

LAGOS (Reuters) — Former President Shehu Shagari, along with other senior politicians from Nigeria's ousted regime, is to face a military tribunal, a member of Nigeria's ruling supreme military council was quoted as saying Monday.

Brigadier Paul Onnai, a council member and chairman of the main tribunal, was reported by the National Concord newspaper as saying that all senior former politicians would be tried, including the former president and his vice president, Alex Ekwueme.

It was the first official word that Mr. Shagari, overthrown in a military coup last December 31, would definitely face trial. Previously the country's new leaders said he would face the tribunal if anything were found against him.

For the Record

A 48-hour strike in Portugal by Communist-led rail unions affected traffic south of Lisbon Monday and halted ferry services across the Tagus River, but service in the center and north was almost normal, a railroad spokesman said. (Reuters)

Buses in Copenhagen started rolling again late Monday after the transit authority announced the suspension of a driver whose refusal to join a union triggered strikes. A million riders were without bus service since Friday. (AP)

More than 250,000 Australians waved banners and marched in cities across the continent Sunday to protest the nuclear arms race. (UPI)

A British intelligence officer, Michael John Bettaney, 34, who three times offered to spy for the Soviet Union, was convicted Monday on 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. He was sentenced to 23 years in prison. (AP)

Bolivia's unions, angered by a government austerity measures, left the country paralyzed by a general strike Monday and threatened an indefinite strike from next week. (Reuters)

Britain made a new appeal to the Soviet Union Monday for the release from prison of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, who will be 90 this month, the Foreign Office said. (Reuters)

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'Electability' Shapes Up As Hart's Major Issue

Senator's Claim He Can Beat Reagan May Have Little Influence on Voters

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The electability issue is going to dominate the nominating process from now on and I have demonstrated that I am more electable than Walter Mondale," Senator Gary Hart of Colorado said Friday in Sun Tucson, Arizona, striking what is becoming a key theme in his campaign.

Dotty Lynch, his pollster, said in an interview the same day that the campaign was focusing on one Mondale weakness, the "persistent

NEWS ANALYSIS

feeling that he can't beat Reagan" and the evidence in many national polls that Mr. Hart could do better in the presidential election.

There are problems with this approach, especially Mr. Hart's recent defeat in New York and Pennsylvania. Moreover, the premise that Mr. Mondale faces eventual defeat is debatable and the strategy that follows from it has failed in the past. But the Hart campaign still sees it as a valuable tool for enlisting Democrats whose desire to defeat President Ronald Reagan is stronger than their affection for Mr. Hart or Mr. Mondale.

Even so, there is little evidence so far that people are casting primary votes on the basis of considerations about who has the best chance in November. They are voting for whomever they like best at the moment, as they did in earlier years when rejecting such mainstream, presumably electable candidates as Nelson A. Rockefeller, Edmund S. Muskie and Hubert H. Humphrey in 1972, Henry M. Jackson in 1976, George Bush and Howard H. Baker Jr. in 1980, and John Glenn this year.

"Arguments about future electability carry more weight with the political types than with ordinary voters," said Michael R. Kagay, a vice president of Louis Harris and Associates, the polling concern. "A voter going to the booth in the spring is more likely to vote his or her preference at the time without much future calculation as you'd find in a room full of politicos. Most people are what you'd call sincere voters."

But in some respects the 1984 Democratic campaign offers one of the best chances in years for the electability argument to prevail.

First, it does not have to overcome a passionate, intense following, like the George S. McGovern backers who defeated Mr. Muskie and Mr. Humphrey in 1972, or the Barry Goldwater troops who bested Mr. Rockefeller in 1964. Mr. Mondale's support may be deeper than it seemed six weeks ago, but it is certainly not faint.

Second, the Democrats have deliberately made their 1984 convention less of a grass-roots, activist gathering than the previous three

such meetings, reserving 14 percent of the delegate votes for elected officials and party leaders, a group to which the ability to win would surely appeal if the rest of the delegates were closely divided.

The essence of the argument is that Mr. Hart's greater strength with independents and younger voters makes him a better candidate for the Democrats than Mr. Mondale. Aside from polling data, it is based on judgments that the Republicans would rerun their successful 1980 campaign and try to tie Mr. Mondale to former President Jimmy Carter.

The polls help the general argument. The New York Times-CBS News poll, involving 862 registered voters from March 21 to 24, found a narrow difference in the Democrats' standing against Mr. Reagan. The president led Mr. Mondale, 51 percent to 33 percent, and he led Mr. Hart, 48 percent to 36 percent.

A larger gap showed in the March 16-19 Gallup poll of 1,045 registered voters. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 52 percent to 44 percent, while Mr. Hart led the president, 49 percent to 47 percent.

A still bigger spread was evident in a compilation of three Harris surveys taken between March 8 and April 8, involving 3,771 "likely voters." It found greater Hart support not only among independents but also among Republicans, Roman Catholics and even the poor (a Mondale plus in most polls). Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 55 percent to 39 percent, but was just about even with Mr. Hart, with 48 percent to the Colorado senator's 47 percent.

Some of those differences may diminish, especially if Mr. Mondale continues to win primaries and caucuses. Greater electability in November is an especially hard argument to make while losing primary elections.

And it is risky to lean too heavily on public opinion this year, for it swings wildly. Not only do preferences between candidates shift from week to week, so do presumably stabler views. For example, although there was no net change between February and March in Democrats' views of how Mr. Reagan handled the presidency, fully one-fifth of the individual Democrats in a Times-CBS News poll changed their own opinion, from approval to disapproval or vice versa.

Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's pollster, rejects arguments based on this kind of polling data, saying, "These attitudes are changing on an awful regular basis." And he scoffs at the perception of Mr. Mondale as a sure loser, saying it comes from the same Washington perspective that once saw him as a certain nominee, then decided Mr. Hart was a catch to be nominated and now has turned back toward the former vice president.

The other defendants were Virgil L. Griffin, a Ku Klux Klan leader, and his wife, left U.S. court after his acquittal with eight others in a rights case tied to the slaying of five Communists in 1979.

6 Klansmen and 3 Nazis Acquitted in Rights Case

New York Times Service

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — An all-white jury acquitted six Ku Klux Klansmen and three American Nazi Party members of civil rights violations in the killing of five members of the Communist Workers Party.

The case concerned a gun battle on a public street involving Klansmen, Nazi party members and members of the Communist Workers Party. Videotapes of the event made by TV news crews appear to show Klansmen and Nazis methodically firing at Communist demonstrators and others.

Public interest intensified in November 1980 when six Klan and Nazi members were acquitted of murder and rioting charges after a state trial in Greensboro.

By the end of that trial, press accounts had also revealed the presence of two government agents among the Klansmen and Nazis.

A question left unanswered at that trial was why there were no uniformed police on the scene when the shooting broke out.

In 1980, relatives and survivors of the shootings also filed a \$48-million U.S. civil suit in which they said federal, state and local officials had conspired with Klansmen and Nazis to violate the rights of persons killed at the rally. That suit is scheduled for trial in August.

In March 1982, the U.S. Justice Department convened a federal grand jury to investigate the case.

In April 1983, the grand jury handed up an indictment of 14 counts alleging a variety of civil rights violations against the nine defendants.

In the trial, which began Jan. 9, the jury heard testimony from 120 witnesses and saw hundreds of exhibits. The prosecution relied extensively on technical evidence to untangle the 88-second gun battle which 39 shots were fired.

The videotape shows only several of the shots being fired. An FBI expert analyzed sounds and echo patterns on the videotapes to pinpoint the locations of the shots.

But the lawyers for the defendants argued that the videotapes were misleading and that other key scientific prosecution evidence was wrong. They said their clients shot only in self-defense after being set upon by a Communist mob while driving past the rally site.

Each side claimed the other side fired the opening shot. The government, however, said its evidence showed Klansmen and Nazis fired the first 11 shots, killing and wounding six people, before the first Communist returned fire.

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Soviet Rules Out Olympic 'Boycott' But Will Not Confirm Participation

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The senior Kremlin sports official said Monday that the Soviet Union would not boycott the Los Angeles Summer Olympics but that conditions set by the United States may prevent Soviet athletes from participating.

"We will never resort to a boycott of the Olympic Games," said Marat Gramov, chairman of the State Sports Committee. "We honor the rules of the Olympic charter and Olympic traditions and if they are observed, there will be no basis for our not going."

He dismissed suggestions that the Russians were contemplating a boycott of the Los Angeles Games as "revenge" for the American boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Games. The United States did not attend the Moscow Games in protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Our position is clear and unequivocal," he said at news conference. "We support such Olympic Games, where the rules of the Olympic charter and Olympic traditions are strictly observed." He added, "There is no question here of revenge."

Mr. Gramov, who is also chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said, "We make a distinction between the word boycott and not attending," suggesting that the latter option remains a possibility if the Reagan administration fails to provide adequate assurances for the safety of Soviet athletes.

Mr. Gramov reiterated Soviet charges that the United States was violating the charter by imposing consular formalities and failing to guarantee the security of athletes and staff. He said the Reagan administration was behind a campaign by various groups urging violence against Soviet personnel at Los Angeles. The U.S. Embassy has demanded Moscow's list of all Soviet participants at the Games.

Mr. Gramov dismissed a suggestion that Moscow considered withdrawing from the Los Angeles Games because of the alleged poor condition of its athletes recently. He asserted that the Soviet national team will take "25 to 30 gold medals" more than the U.S. team.

A week ago, the Soviet Olympic Committee called for an emergency session of the International Olympic Committee to discuss what it considers U.S. violations of the charter. Mr. Gramov said that the international unit was to meet on April 24 to discuss the matter.

Mr. Gramov reiterated various Soviet complaints, including the danger of terrorism and "provocations" for Soviet participants, the continued "crude" anti-Soviet campaign in the United States, restrictions imposed on Soviet journalists, the construction of three instead of two Olympic villages, the fact that athletes are to arrive only two weeks before the opening instead of the three requested by Moscow, and the denial of U.S. visa to a Soviet Olympic attaché.

Mr. Gramov sidestepped a question about the possible appointment of another Olympic attaché. The man rejected by the State Department was Oleg Yermashkin, a diplomat with a sports background. The State Department contends that he works for the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

U.S. 'Puzzled' by Complaints

The State Department said Monday it was "a little puzzled" by Mr. Gramov's complaints about the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. United Press International reported in Washington.

Concerning Mr. Gramov's statement that "The U.S. Embassy in Moscow is keeping the right to deny to members of the Soviet delegation entry to the United States," a department spokesman, John Hughes, said only one man was denied a visa, and that was because

he had been identified previously as a KGB agent.

There is no impediment to any other Soviet official from attending the games, he said.

On Soviet charges that the United States is helping groups that intend to encourage Soviet athletes to defect while in the United States, Mr. Hughes said there was no U.S. government connection with the groups.

Poles Ask Parliament To Protect Detainees

Reuters

WARSZAWA — Prominent supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity have appealed to parliament to protect them against a sharp increase of alleged ill-treatment in jail and have accused the Polish government of taking revenge on political prisoners.

A statement by 15 former political prisoners or internees under martial law said the Sejm, or parliament, should "legally regulate the treatment of prisoners of conscience."

[Lech Wałęsa, a founder of Solidarity, traveled to a prison near the Soviet border Sunday to greet a former union official, Andrzej Mielczanowski, who was being released from custody, United Press International reported from Warsaw. The two men led a Palm Sunday procession in the Baltic port of Gdańsk.]

[Mr. Mielczanowski said 10 prisoners in the jail at Brzniwo have been taking part in a rotating hunger strike for three-and-a-half months to protest their treatment. [Mr. Mielczanowski, a former Szczecin shipyard union leader, was arrested the day after martial law was imposed in December 1981 and sentenced to five years in prison for trying to organize a revolt against the military takeover. His prison term was shortened as a result of last year's amnesty for most political prisoners.]

Jacek Szymanderski, a journalist who delivered the appeal to parliament on behalf of the group, called on sympathizers to add their names to the document before its submission to parliament's Commission for Internal Affairs and Justice Enforcement.

The statement was read in Warsaw's Carmelite Church on Sunday night and sources said scores of people responded among the congregation of 3,000, which included the relatives of more than 400 Poles held for political offenses.

The 15 initial signatories included a former legal advisor to Solidarity, Wladyslaw Sliwowski, who faces charges of harming the state after accusing the government of flouting the law in its pursuit of the opposition, and Ewa Tomasiewska, who was released from jail this month after a court ruled that she was too ill to stand trial on charges of fomenting public unrest.

The statement said parliament should guarantee political prisoners the right to have books, civilian clothes, unlimited correspondence and unlocked cells and also to see their families more often.

It said that since last December "all these rights have been withdrawn and harassment has been stepped up, leading to dramatic hunger strikes and protests."

The government has admitted that there have been fasts at four prisons, but has denied ill-treatment and claimed that many prisoners refusing prison rations were

cating food supplied by their families.

The 15 said: "The idea that political goals or ideology can be attained by the ill-treatment of prisoners, by exacting revenge on defenseless people, should be only too terrifying to all."

More than 100 people were arrested in 1983, bringing the number of political detainees to 427, but only 2 have been put on trial since martial law was lifted last July.

Some in detention, including Jacek Kuron, leader of a dissident group, the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR, have been awaiting trial since martial law was declared.

Government spokesmen have said they have no idea when Mr. Kuron and 10 other KOR and Solidarity officials, accused of plotting to overthrow Communist rule, will appear in court.

They have also refused to comment on persistent rumors that an amnesty will be offered to political prisoners on July 22, the first anniversary of the lifting of martial law.

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Wall Street Journal Wins Pulitzer for International Reporting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Pulitzer Prize for international reporting went to Karen Elliott House of the Wall Street Journal on Monday for a series of interviews with King Hussein of Jordan that forecast problems for the Reagan administration's Middle East policy.

William Kennedy won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction for his novel "Ironweed," and David Mamet won the prize for drama for "Glengarry Glen Ross."

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The New York Times won two prizes for the third year in a row. Paul Goldberger, the newspaper's architectural writer, was cited for criticism, and John Noble Wilford for national reporting.

The Los Angeles Times won two awards for journalism, including the medal for meritorious public service for its examination of Southern California's growing Hispanic community. Paul Conrad of the Times won for his editorial cartoons.

The Times' 27-part series, entitled "Latinos," involved one of the largest reporting efforts in the newspaper's history. A team of two editors and 11 writers conducted more than 1,000 interviews and polled nearly 1,500 Southern Californians on social, cultural and political issues.

The meritorious service award is

regarded as the highest honor among the 12 Pulitzer citations for newspapers.

In her stories on King Hussein, Ms. House reported on previously secret promises that President Ronald Reagan had made to the king and quoted extensively from confidential correspondence and conversations between major statesmen.

In her articles on King Hussein, Ms. House wrote that "the peace effort, in King Hussein's mind, was at an end," and added: "He was sending an urgent private message to President Reagan telling where things stood on the Reagan plan for West Bank talks with Israel: 'I am unable to identify a single ray of hope I haven't pursued.'

In the general local reporting category, Newsday on Long Island, New York, won an award for its

coverage of the case of a severely handicapped baby whose parents resisted legal attempts to order surgery for her, and its social and political implications.

The Boston Globe won the award for special local reporting for a series examining race relations in Boston. The Pulitzer jury called it "a notable exercise in public service that turned a searching gaze on some of the city's most honored institutions, including The Globe itself."

Albert Scardino of the Georgia Gazette in Savannah won the award for editorials, and Vermont Royster of The Wall Street Journal won for commentary.

In the feature writing category, Peter Mark Riesner of The Seattle Times was cited for "Boeing It Fly," his portrait of the new Boeing 757 jetliner.

Stan Grossfeld of The Boston Globe won the prize for spot news photography for his photographs of the effects of war on the Lebanese people. Anthony Suau of The Denver Post won the feature photo-

graphy award for photographs of starving people in Ethiopia and for a photograph of a woman at her husband's grave in Denver on Memorial Day.

In other awards for the arts, Theodor Seuss Geisel, known by his pen name "Dr. Seuss," received a special citation for his 44 children's books, including "The Cat in the Hat," "Verte the Turtle," and "How the Grinch Stole Christmas."

The award was given for "his special contribution over nearly half a century to the education and enjoyment of America's children and their parents."

Louis T. Harlan's "Booker T. Washington: The Wizard of Tuskegee, 1901-1915," won for biography. It is the second and concluding volume of Mr. Harlan's biography of the black leader.

Mary Oliver's "American Primitive," a collection of 50 poems, won the prize for poetry.

There was no award presented this year for history. (AP, UPI)

Hong Kong 'Refugees' Settling in New York

Though the 'Life Is Good' in Colony Uncertainty Is Causing Many to Flee

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Driven by the uncertainty over the political fate of Hong Kong, an increasing number of businessmen and professionals from the British colony have sunk new roots in New York City in the last two years.

China has declared its intention to reclaim sovereignty over Hong Kong when the British lease runs out in 1997, but some believe it will happen earlier and are trying to get out before it does.

"Psychologically, people want to stay in Hong Kong, where the life is good, but politically they want to get out because they feel like they're living on borrowed space."

Tay Wong, family counselor for the Queens branch of the Chinatown Council, said the other day.

Mrs. Wong, a 32-year-old teacher, came to New York in May 1982

"because of the political uncertainties." She is one of many Hong Kong Chinese who are concerned about the future of the colony and are moving to Australia, Canada and the United States.

Official immigration to the United States from Hong Kong is extremely limited because of its status as a colony, and statistics on the number of people arriving here are virtually nonexistent.

The United States limits immigration from the colony to 600 a year, although there is talk of increasing the quota to 5,000.

But Chinese community leaders in New York say hundreds and even thousands are getting out any way they can, as students, business people and tourists with the intention of later making legal adjustments to obtain permanent residence.

The Hong Kong Chinese have begun to settle and invest in Queens and particularly in Flushing.

"More and more people are coming here from Hong Kong looking for security," said William Young, general manager of China Queens

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Really, one of the largest agencies in Flushing.

He said that since real estate prices in California were high and that New York's Chinatown was saturated, former Hong Kong citizens were starting to go into the real estate market elsewhere in Manhattan and in Queens.

The busy commercial strip on Main Street in Flushing increasingly has the look of a suburban Asian community with its influx from Taiwan, South Korea and most recently, Hong Kong.

By now, Hong Kong Chinese own about 40 percent of the 300 Chinese businesses in Flushing, including real estate agencies, laundries, restaurants and import businesses, according to Mr. Young, a leader of the Flushing-Chinese Business Association.

The pastor of the Chinese Protestant Church of Christ came from Hong Kong. Two barbershops proudly advertise their Hong Kong barbers, generally considered more fashionable than their colleagues from Taiwan.

The Hong Kong Chinese who usually have a good knowledge of English, a firm family structure and a strong work ethic, have found it easier to assimilate than some other new minority groups.

Yuen Chin Yu, a nurse from Taiwan at Despade General Hospital in Douglaston, Queens, visited friends in Hong Kong in February and found a general mood of anxiety.

Despite Beijing's repeated assurances that Hong Kong's liberal capitalist system would be preserved, some businessmen were nervous and getting ready to leave and others had already moved to Singapore, Miss Yu said.

"Many people will leave if they get the opportunity," she said. A cousin who just graduated from medical school has gone to Canada, and his family, who had a prosperous construction business, sold everything at a loss and followed him "because they don't want to take chances."

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U.S. Is Blamed for Revision Of Plans for a NATO Frigate

BRUSSELS — Officials of the Atlantic alliance admitted Monday that eight NATO countries had not signed an agreement to study a joint frigate for the 1990s, as announced April 6.

A memorandum of understanding on the project, regarded as a test of trans-Atlantic arms cooperation, had been scheduled to be signed that day by officials of Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Britain and the United States.

But the U.S. undersecretary of defense, Richard D. DeLauro, presented demands just before the document was to be signed that the other countries regarded as unacceptable, the officials said.

"The Americans can't go around preaching that the Europeans should cooperate more on arms production and then come up with something like this," a West European official said. "You can surmise how badly we feel about this."



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3 Sikhs Killed by Rivals in Punjab; Government Resignation Demanded

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Three persons were killed in fighting between rival Sikh extremist groups in Punjab Monday, while police arrested 150 activists of an outlawed Sikh students' group.

In a stormy session in Parliament, the opposition demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government for its handling of the Punjab crisis. The debate on the motion was put off until Tuesday.

Nearly 400 people have been killed in northern India in the last three years, mostly in clashes between Sikhs and Hindus, but also

in fighting between rival Sikhs.

Police said the arson was the work of Sikh Student Federation, an extremist group banned last month after intelligence reports said it was recruiting a guerrilla army to fight for an independent Sikh nation.

The Dishur Regiment, a terrorist arm of the students' union

that has claimed several killings, claimed responsibility for the attacks and threatened "bigger attacks" unless the government lifts its ban on the federation.

The deaths of three Sikhs were attributed to rival warfare within the Golden Temple complex, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, in Amritsar.

A headless body cut into seven pieces was discovered on a road about 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Amritsar. The victim was identified by police as Surinder Singh Chinda.

Police said he was believed to have been involved in the slaying Saturday in Amritsar of Surinder Singh Sodhi, a close associate of a fundamentalist Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

An unsigned poster put up inside the complex Monday declared: "Chinda, the murderer of Surinder Singh Sodhi, has been eliminated, within 24 hours of Sodhi's killing. The rest should be ready to meet their fate."

The body of a Sikh woman whom police believe shot Mr. Sodhi was found near the temple on Sunday.

Malik Singh Bhatia, a leader of an extreme faction of the Sikhs' Akali Dal political party, was shot to death inside the temple complex Monday afternoon. Police said he also was believed to have conspired in Mr. Sodhi's murder.

Barjinder Singh, a tea shop owner and supporter of the Akali Dal president, Hareband Singh Longowal, was shot to death at the edge of the temple grounds by followers of Mr. Bhindranwale, police said.

A Sikh priest was also reportedly killed by Sikh gunmen in a rural village.

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China Ready to Press U.S. On Arms Sale

Issue to Be Topic
Reagan's Beijing Visit

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's leadership ready to press the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan during President Ronald Reagan's visit to China next week, a leading foreign affairs magazine here has indicated.

In its issue appearing Monday, a monthly World Affairs said the question of Taiwan could not be bypassed in developing bilateral relations. It said the issue was central to three joint communiqués issued by Washington and Beijing, and had been included in all China-U.S. negotiations since the talks at the ambassadorial level in 1955.

"It is to be hoped that the U.S. president will use his discretion to insure that the principles and commitment duly acknowledged by the two nations in the three joint communiqués will be implemented, especially with regard to arms sales to Taiwan," Xinhua news agency said today in paraphrasing the article.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to visit China from April 26 to May 1.

Excerpts of the article, signed by Huang Qibing, an associate research fellow of the Institute of International Studies, were also published Sunday by the weekly *Beijing Review*, underscoring its importance as an expression of the government's view.

"Of the many factors affecting Chinese-American relations, the major one is the Taiwan issue. It undoubtedly is the main obstacle to advancing Chinese-American ties and also the major reason for the failure to attain steady development in their relations. This obstacle must be removed," an excerpt said.

The documents alluded to, the underpinning of relations between the two countries, are the Shanghai communiqué, signed at the end of resident Richard M. Nixon's visit to China in February 1972; the communiqué that established diplomatic relations between Beijing and Washington in January 1979; and a third communiqué signed Aug. 17, 1982.

The Aug. 17 Communiqué, as it called, was drafted to ally China's concern about U.S. arms sales to the government on Taiwan, in effect it committed the United States eventually phase out the sales.

The United States also promised not to exceed "either in qualitative or quantitative terms" the level of arms supplied to Taiwan since Chinese-U.S. relations were established in 1979. Beijing has complained that recent U.S. arms sales to Taiwan exceeded this level.

The World Affairs article restated the position that the Taiwan issue involved China's sovereignty and renunciation.

According to Xinhua, the World Affairs article mentioned other bilateral concerns likely to come up in Mr. Reagan's meetings with Chinese leaders. It referred to economic cooperation and mutual understanding as of special importance to Chinese-U.S. relations.

The magazine said China wanted more foreign investment and more economic cooperation with the United States, including help in building hydroelectric power stations and purchasing U.S. nuclear power technology.

A U.S. delegation was in China last week exploring the feasibility of building a massive power dam in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River near Chongqing. But an agreement on nuclear cooperation stalled because China refuses to allow outside inspection of its nuclear facilities.

U.S. and Chinese negotiators resumed talks on nuclear cooperation on Monday in a final attempt to reach an agreement before Mr. Reagan arrives. United Press International quoted Western sources as saying. A delegation headed by Richard T. Kennedy arrived in Beijing Sunday at the invitation of Chinese, a diplomat said.

A treaty that would facilitate U.S. investment in China is also unlikely to be completed in time for signature during the visit.

The article also repeated Beijing's unwillingness to embark on strategic cooperation with Washington to frustrate Soviet designs in the world. Such a policy was part of their initial relationship, but Beijing expedited it two and a half years ago by shifting toward identification with the Third World.

The article said that in addition to the exchange of visits by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang last January and Mr. Reagan this month, other contacts had had an "important impact on the development of Chinese-U.S. relations." It mentioned that Defense Minister Zhang Aiping had accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

U.S. Policy Criticized

A leading Chinese scientific official said Monday that Washington's controls on technology exports to China are discriminatory. Reuters reported from Beijing.

Chen Zongji, director of China's Institute of Geophysics, said U.S. policy on scientific and technological exchange with China had hampered cooperation in these areas, according to Xinhua.

The Chinese press has been campaigning against the restrictions of both U.S. legislation and the Coordinating Committee on allied strategic controls, by which Western countries control the export to communist countries of high-technology items with potential military application.



HAMBURG FAIR DERAILMENT — A carnival roller coaster jumped its tracks and smashed into a crowded platform, killing a man and injuring 18 persons. Hamburg police said mechanical failure was suspected in the accident, which occurred Sunday.

Buying of Hospitals, Mergers Increase Cost of Medical Care in U.S. Programs

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hospital mergers and acquisitions are rapidly increasing the costs of Medicare and Medicaid without providing additional health care to the elderly and poor people covered by the two programs, according to U.S. officials.

Under both programs, the government pays hospitals a special allowance for depreciation and interest expenses. These costs often dramatically, when hospitals change hands, because the new owners usually borrow money to finance the purchase, and the process of depreciation starts again from a much higher level reflecting the purchase price.

Medicare officials said the government would pay \$2.7 billion this year to hospitals for depreciation and interest, plus \$200 million in special allowances for profits, known as a "return on equity."

The General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office and the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services have all expressed concern about this, and there is growing support in Congress for proposals to stop the practice.

Such legislation would prohibit hospitals from revaluing or "stepping up" the value of their properties to reflect the purchase price at the time of a sale or merger.

Depreciation allowances recognize that certain types of property, such as buildings and automobiles, wear out over time and lose a portion of their original value each year. Under the law, investor-owned hospitals and other businesses may take tax deductions for depreciation, which is regarded as a business expense.

One bill in Congress would limit the amount the government pays

for the increased capital costs that result from a sale. In the last five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the number of facilities owned by big hospital chains has increased 72 percent, from 438 in 1978 to 755 in 1983.

The inspector general, Richard P. Kusserow, said, "These sales have the effect of increasing costs to Medicare and Medicaid without a commensurate increase in the quality of facilities or the quantity of services."

This, he added, is "wasteful folly."

Medicare provides health insurance for 26.5 million elderly and 3 million disabled Americans. Government actuaries have said the trust fund, financed by a portion of the Social Security payroll taxes, would run out of money in the early 1990s unless Congress curtailed Medicare outlays or provided additional revenue. Medicaid is a medical assistance program for poor people, and it is financed jointly by the government and the states.

Auditors from the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said hospitals had used "questionable" accounting practices to increase their claims for depreciation and other capital costs under Medicare. For example, they said, some hospital companies appear to have overstated the value of newly acquired assets so they could obtain larger payments from the government for interest costs and depreciation of buildings and equipment.

But hospital investors said that in many cases companies purchase older public facilities and modernize them, so the quality of care may improve. On the other hand, public hospital officials said that new owners, in their efforts to make a profit, sometimes reduced the amount of care provided to indigent patients.

Reviewing these arguments, the Congressional Budget Office said:

"It is charged that some investor-owned hospital chains engage in buying and selling facilities solely to gain the additional reimbursement, and that prices are often bid up well above fair market value as a result."

Halting the revaluation of hospital assets sold in the next five years would save the government \$330 million, the budget office estimated.

(UPI, AP)

Ralph Kirkpatrick, 72, Harpsichordist, Musicologist

NEW YORK (NY) — Ralph Kirkpatrick, 72, a harpsichordist and musicologist, died Friday night at his home in Guilford, Connecticut.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was an important figure in the modern revival of the harpsichord and in the sweeping re-evaluation of Baroque performance that took place after World War II.

He published valuable new editions of Bach's "Goldberg Variations" and of 60 sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti. He also recorded these works to critical acclaim.

His "Domenico Scarlatti," a biography of the composer, complete with a numerical catalogue of his works, was published in 1953 and quickly became a standard reference volume.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Leominster, Massachusetts. He studied piano from the age of 6, and began to play the harpsichord in 1930, while studying at Harvard University.

Other deaths:

Sir Basil Blackwell, 94, the British publisher, April 9 at his home near Oxford, England. Sir Basil, who was knighted in 1956, joined his father's Oxford bookstore in 1913, after graduating from Merton College, Oxford. From a small room above the bookshop, founded by his father in 1879, Sir Basil oversaw the growth of the business into one of the largest book enterprises in the world.

Walter Flowers, a former Democratic congressman from Alabama. Thursday on his 51st birthday when he apparently suffered a heart attack while playing tennis near his home in McLean, Virginia.

Sir William Empson, English Poet, Literary Critic, Is Dead at 77

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Sir William Empson, 77, the English poet and critic, died in London on Sunday.

Sir William was professor of English literature at Sheffield University from 1953 to 1971. He was knighted in 1979.

Apart from several volumes of poetry, including "Poems," published in 1935, and "The Gathering Storm," published in 1940. Sir William was widely known for his literary criticism.

His first critical work, "Seven Types of Ambiguity," published in 1930 and revised in 1947, influenced the "New Criticism" movement, which demanded attention to literary text rather than speculation about an author's intentions.

He entered Cambridge University in 1929 as a mathematics major but soon turned to literature and published his first book, a collection of privately printed poems called "Letter IV," the same year.

He taught at Tokyo University from 1931 to 1934, at Peking University from 1937 to 1939 and again from 1947 to 1952, with breaks for teaching at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, in 1948, 1950 and 1954.

(UPI, AP)

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Policy Toward Nicaragua

A considerable body of opinion in the United States now holds that the U.S. role in mining Nicaragua's harbors is an egregious "act of war." But it is no more and no less than any number of other military acts that U.S. sponsorship has permitted Nicaraguan opponents of the Sandinist regime. The special aspect of the mining is that its immediate targets were foreign civilian ships, including those of friendly nations. This alone would have deterred a prudent administration. In any event that the administration, to limit the damage, now says it has stopped further mining leaves the larger question of sponsorship of the "contras" up in the air.

Why does the Reagan administration support the Nicaraguan guerrillas? Often the answer seems to depend on the day of the week: to send a message to Moscow and Havana, to topple the Sandinists, to compel them to embrace democracy, to raise the costs of their rule, to force them to stop exporting revolution to El Salvador.

There is something desirable about all of these objectives, but nothing sufficiently urgent or overwhelming about any of them to justify military intervention in a place where history and regional politics make intervention almost certainly a self-defeating game.

The flaw in Mr. Reagan's Central America policy — and what most troubles the democratic nations of the hemisphere — goes beyond its quotient of dubious legality. That charge the administration somewhat dulls by insisting that it is acting in the spirit if not the letter of the self-defense allowed to El Salvador under the United Nations Charter. Nicaragua is responsible — only the degree is in dispute — for the organization, scale and continued conduct of the Salvadoran insurgency.

Even if you accepted this reasoning, you would face the fact that, within the means permitted by U.S. and Latin political realities, intervention is an unworkable policy. It generates more resistance, in the United States and in Central America, than it removes. This explains Mr. Reagan's current frustration: He could yet see the loss of the money for the contras; he has just had to find a back-door way to send a small amount of relatively uncontroversial emergency aid to El Salvador.

And this explains his moves toward a more direct U.S. military role — moves whose disclosure is required to convey the intended threat even as the disclosure raises hemisphere-wide alarms that themselves become a limiting factor. This also explains Mr. Reagan's attempt to blame Congress: He sees a need for blame to be piled somewhere.

If intervention is leading the Reagan administration into a diplomatic and political dead end, is there a workable alternative?

Maybe not. Maybe the political constraints are too tight. But the administration has yet to give the negotiating alternative a fair crack. Its core is an effort by the four democracies of the Contadora group, supported by other Latin democracies, to nudge all parties toward limiting the flow of arms, soldiers, guerrillas and advisers across national frontiers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Holes in the Space Net

When Hephaestus forged a cunning net to catch one of his fellow Greek gods in bed with the wrong goddess, the technology was successful — but the embarrassed victim was so enraged he threw the technologist down from heaven, leaving him with a permanent limp.

The Reagan administration has its share of overweening technologists who cannot foresee the consequences of their actions — most notably, those bent on building a device to shoot down Soviet satellites. They are renewing a race that will eventually destroy the vital sanctuary now enjoyed by American satellites used for military communications and early warning of attack.

U.S. surveillance satellites compensate for the grave disadvantage of an open society menaced by a militarized closed society. They monitor Soviet activities and compliance with arms control treaties. At present the Soviet Union's erratic anti-satellite rocket cannot reach the most vital U.S. satellites, all in high orbit. Development of a better rocket would give the Russians an important edge.

Fortunately, they now seem of a mind to quit the race. They have offered a moratorium on further anti-satellite tests and have proposed an anti-satellite treaty, while unacceptable in present form, provides a basis for serious discussion. No doubt they have been brought to the table by an anti-satellite device being developed by the air force. So ingenious is the new weapon that it can be delivered in an 18-foot missile launched from a plane. The antiquated Soviet device is a 150-foot rocket.

Yet instead of seizing on this opening, the Reagan administration, in a rambling report to

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Palestinian Terror

It is a season of Palestinian terrorism in Israel. The latest episode saw the first hostage-taking since well before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Other recent episodes involved hidden bombs or attacks on crowds. In accordance with the Palestinian terrorists' custom, in all these cases the targets — not just the incidental victims, as in the inevitable Israeli reprisals — have been civilians.

The sequence is widely explained as the aftermath of the military and political setbacks suffered by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon: In place of disciplined activity, terrorism is on the rise. Certainly nothing visible is stirring in the arid areas that would allow those so inclined to argue the case for peaceful solutions as the only hope.

One wonders if the older men who recruit the young men who do the killing understand or care about the chief immediate effect of these acts within Israel. It is to return the public focus from the violence committed against Arabs in the West Bank by errant individual Israelis — violence against which the Israeli authorities are expected to apply the

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR APRIL 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Those Lively Scottish Greens
LONDON — Mr. Jerome Travers, the hero of American golf, has reached this country earlier than anticipated. Golfers in the south will have no opportunity of witnessing Mr. Travers play for some time, as he is continuing his attention to Scottish greens until the amateur championship is over. That is five weeks hence, and as Mr. Travers has serious intentions of winning, he will play mostly on East Lothian greens. At the time of writing, the American champion is located at Troon, a links made famous by reason of the memorable victory of Miss Lottie Dodd over Miss Hezlet in the ladies' championship final of 1904. Mr. Travers has played two games at Troon. To use his own expression, the greens are "too lively."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

1934: The Sea Monster of Rimini

ROME — A sea monster weighing nearly a ton and hitherto unknown in Italian waters has been captured by a group of Adriatic fishermen and beached at Rimini. It appears that the monster consists of an almost circular mass of flesh with an elephant-colored hide. It has a depth of 11 feet and is 15 feet long. Instead of a tail it has a protuberance like the arm of a propeller and has three buoys on its back. Its eyes resemble those of a steer, but are three as large. It has a tiny, toothless mouth about four inches wide, with lips like those of an elephant. The monster put up a formidable resistance until pierced in an eye with the end of an oar. It then sank and was ultimately grappled with an anchor and brought ashore dead.

1934: The Sea Monster of Rimini

PARIS — Ginette Sagan is talking. She is a roly-poly, middle-aged woman with a sunlit smile. When she was a girl in her native Milan, they called her Topolino ("little mouse") because she was so small and chipper.

She is remembering those days — against her will at times, because she cannot help breaking down in sobs when certain names come up. At other times she bursts out laughing as she recalls narrow escapes.

"My God, it was crazy," she says.

"When we talk about the human capacity for evil, it knows no bounds. But I saw the capacity of some for courage. It knows no bounds either," she said. "So you have to choose, which one do you want to help."

Her first choice came when she was 17, shortly after Italy signed an armistice with the Allies in 1943 and the Nazis poured into the north to keep the war going. She was the coddled daughter of two doctors. Her father joined the underground and was killed. Her mother was sent to Dachau and never reappeared.

She decided to fight. "I knew I could never shoot anybody, but I didn't have the slightest qualms about it," she says. "I could feel it. I was helped so much. That's the important thing, in know you're not alone. To be cared for, treated, physically and psychologically reasured as quickly as possible."

She was caught and tortured. "All the usual things — beatings, rape, electric shocks," she says demurely.

But, with passion, she goes on to say that it is particularly hard, and important, for women who have been tortured to admit it.

The Underclass — An Open Wound on Society's Belly

By Ralf Dahrendorf

LONDON — Five percent of the West German population is illiterate, by a conservative estimate. If functional illiteracy are included — those who cannot read even a tabloid or who have trouble signing their names — the figure is closer to 15 percent. The great wave of enlightenment has begun to retreat, and disengagement is replacing it.

Big cities have always had their share of paupers and derelicts, and that will never change. One person cannot stop drinking; another may be unable to abide by regulations and schedules; others have had bad luck with women or bosses; still others have been ill and never got back on their feet.

Such cases have always made up the lower depths of society, but today they assume new proportions, affecting millions in many countries. Developments in the workplace are largely responsible. The introduction of new technologies has led to a demand for more highly qualified workers. These changes have meant not only fewer jobs, but also that those with fewer skills are those who lose out.

Skilled workers in mechanized industry become unskilled workers in electronically run factories. They become helpers, then occasional workers and finally the hardcore unemployed. Because society continues to view people mainly in light of their work, when it comes to pensions and social standing those who have lost their jobs fall through every net and end up at the bottom.

Other social phenomena intensify this picture. There is the loss of ties that once held

fellow workers together, so that the newly unemployed fall into a social void. The situation is even worse for those who never rose high enough to fall.

Modern society has enormously enlarged the definition of "youth." Thirteen-year-olds are now robbers, while 22-year-olds are still in school. Both groups, however, live in a vaguely defined space. We have ignored this space to furnish it with structure.

This is especially true in societies that lack apprenticeship programs, vocational training and compulsory military service. Young people with no place to go — and no place where they are wanted — create their own culture, often a counterculture. Youth falls through the social net that supports only those who subscribe to the work ethic.

Foreigners are another class of social outcast. Many countries import large numbers of foreign workers but do not integrate them or give them a clearly defined status. The ghetto is more hospitable.

Today foreign workers occupy a vague social position. They have claims and needs that their host countries cannot fulfill. They are unwanted, a burden that society cannot rid itself of, and they often become scapegoats for whatever goes wrong.

Such misfortune has a tendency to compound itself. The teenage blacks arrested in England are almost certainly illiterate. They are targets for police brutality, and because

they do not have legal representation they tend to answer in kind. They do not even consider looking for regular employment after their first vain attempts.

Not all the negative attributes are necessary for failure. The long-term unemployed in urban slums, those who come from families that were unable to provide for them and those who for whatever reason cannot maintain their places in the social structure add up to a substantial total. The United States cannot understand how that underclass can grow in the world's richest country.

Underclass, however, is a misleading term: it is not a class. There is no solidarity among its members because there is no shared reason why they end up in it. Being a part of it is a matter of individual fate.

Not all jobless remain unemployed; not all young people fall into the social void; not all foreign workers are unwelcome. The categories simply imply a likelihood. In actual cases there is an element of individuality.

To extricate oneself from the underclass requires not a collective effort but individual hard work. The members of the underclass, therefore, are not caught in a common destiny; they are a mass of individuals, each with personal problems.

The same is true for the unemployed. In the society of work they are individual failures. Even when the unemployment rate is 15 percent, the vast majority — 85 percent of the

population — is working. Those who lose their jobs blame their bad luck, or complain that they picked up the "wrong" skills, or regret that they cannot relocate to another part of the country. When they do blame the new technology they treat it as if it were some kind of natural catastrophe. Obviously there are others who have kept their jobs in spite of the new machines, and people who now work less and earn more. The jobless have simply missed the boat.

The mass of individual fates among the unemployed is the reason high unemployment will not lead to revolution. It is not true — even if one hesitates to say it — that rising joblessness threatens the established order. At least it is not that simple.

Many of the unemployed vote for conservatives. People without jobs want law and order and economic recovery. From a political point of view, unemployment is an "altruistic problem." Opinion polls show that it disturbs those who are working just as much as it disturbs those who have lost their jobs. Defenders of the work ethic are disturbed because there are so many people not working. What surfaces in discussions of unemployment is more a sense of unease about disorder than a sense of solidarity with those victimized by joblessness.

The writer is director of the London School of Economics. This article, the first of two, was adapted from the West German weekly *Die Zeit* and was translated by the World Press Review.

America's Arab Allies In Limbo Once Again

By Hisham Melhem

WASHINGTON — A gripping sense of crisis permeates the ranks of moderate Arab states and America's Arab friends, find themselves again in a political limbo largely of their own making. For years the moderates have been insisting that the United States is the prime mover in the Middle East and that it can be an honest broker between Arabs and Israelis. Now the frustrated moderate rulers are uttering what many of their citizens have been saying all along: The arbiter is in fact the accomplice.

Recently the quintessential Arab moderate, King Hussein of Jordan, articulated the predicament of his Arab peers. The disillusioned monarch lamented the "double standards" of the United States and said Arab attempts to persuade it to adopt a "more balanced" approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict had failed. His views reflect the despair of an Arab political establishment at an impasse.

What makes the moderate Arabs' predicament so unenviable is that they have no option but to continue knocking on the U.S. door, notwithstanding America's indifference to their plight or its duplicity in Israel's regional designs. Ironically, the moderates, ostensibly in charge of the "New Arab Order" that emerged in the 1970s as a result of the new oil wealth and commensurate strategic and political realignment, have entered an unequal relationship with the United States that has rendered them more dependent.

The 1970s were years of striking paradox: great wealth associated with extreme pauperization, a deepening crisis of legitimacy with increasing repression, and a crisis of authenticity with pervasive Western cultural penetration. The Arabs' enormous resources made them susceptible to outside pressure and manipulation. But, instead of pursuing policies (and sacrifices) allowing them to convert their wealth into independent, concrete economic and political power, the Arab rulers, and the narrow social strata that support them, opted to integrate their respective economies and military establishments into the West.

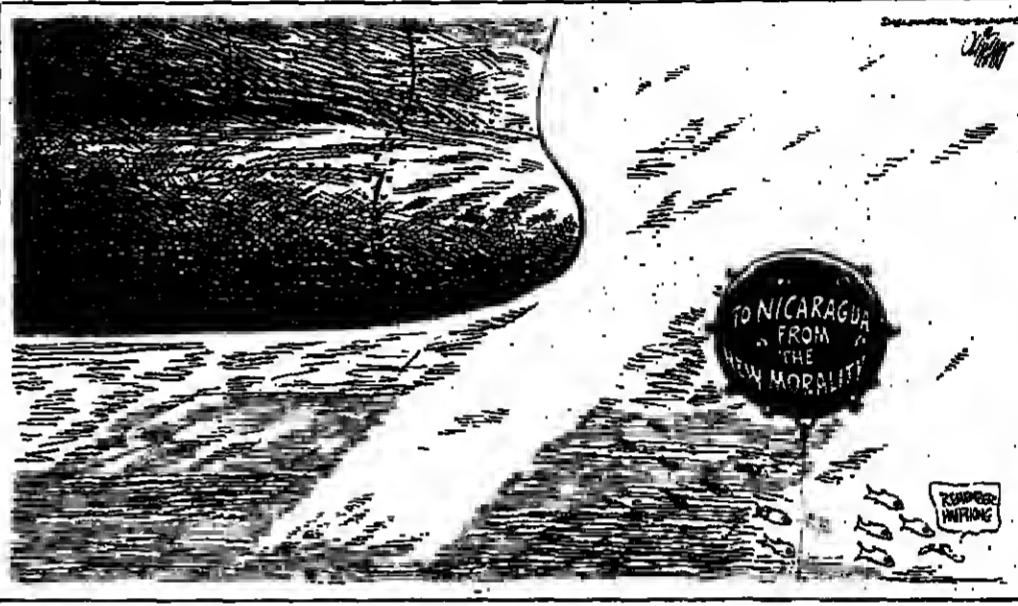
Oil revenues and Arab investments were recycled to the West instead of developing the productive capacities of the Arab world. Vast military arms transfers from the United States — coupled with the building of a military infrastructure with training, doctrine and command structures as well as joint coordination and maneuvers — integrated the military forces of

America cannot guarantee that such developments will not culminate in a revolutionary wave that would sweep away not only the moderate Arab custodians of power but also Israel's dominance and the interests of the United States and its Arab allies.

The paralysis that allows American and Israeli policies to go unchallenged cannot last indefinitely. The future in the Arab world is likely to be punctuated by spontaneous outbursts of violence, self-inflicted, against Israel, against the United States and its Arab allies.

A perceptive new biography, "Exile," by Robert Sam Anson, due out in June, will reveal a typical reassessment.

The writer, a Lebanese journalist, is the Washington correspondent for the Saudi newspaper *Okaz*. He wrote this article for the *Los Angeles Times*.



The Disinterment of Richard M. Nixon

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Last week Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger chose the most fashionable restaurant in New York for their lunch together: Le Cirque, where their tête-à-tête was frequently interrupted by the obsequies of table-hopping celebrities.

So this is Disgrace. Only a decade ago, Mr. Nixon was buried at midday, at a crossroads, with a stake through his heart and all the other precautions taken to prevent the vampire from rising again. But there he is, out in broad daylight.

Mr. Nixon's Second Comeback is surely under way: Selections from his talk with a friendly interviewer have been shown with great commercial success by CBS, which had been his foremost network mentor; the 10th anniversary of his resignation in August will trigger a fusillade of glitz-filled, gel-rigged-with-history retrospectives.

A perceptive new biography, "Exile," by Robert Sam Anson, due out in June, will reveal a typical reassessment.

The writer, a Lebanese journalist, is the Washington correspondent for the Saudi newspaper *Okaz*. He wrote this article for the *Los Angeles Times*.

Drawing by Lutz

served so — as masterly, in the Carter years. Mr. Nixon gloomed in obscurity while Mr. Kissinger emerged as elder statesman.

The switch came in the '80s. As the second Cold War began, doves critics of the Reagan administration yearned for the era of détente. In public and private, Mr. Nixon clung to his balance-of-power diplomacy, enshrining pragmatism, acknowledging the shift that had taken place in U.S. attitudes toward Soviet buildup, by adding the modifier "hard-headed" to his espousal of détente.

That was when the foreign policy elite embraced the great wasted national resource in the ousted leader, who could provide them all with the protective cover of a bad shell.

A decade ago, one member of the Nixon establishment discovered a new enemy in Mr. Kissinger. As his own thinking evolved, Henry ceased to be a knee-jerk servant of the Atlantic alliance, even suggesting that American troops were not inevitably fated to remain in Europe. His hard line on Central America — to the point of calling the Reagan administration "timid" in its aid requests, and defending the mining of Nicaraguan harbors — infuriated those who had lionized him a decade earlier.

Where will Mr. Nixon's Second Comeback end? I foresee the Nixon name put in nomination for vice president in 1988, perhaps as hawkish Jeane Kirkpatrick's running mate. He will be '75 then, suitably above ambition, and a world-class funeralgoer. Let us forget: Mr. Nixon never did anything impeachable in eight years as vice president. Mr. Kissinger's were hailed — de-

— The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel and Hussein

Regarding the opinion column "Take King Hussein's Point" (March 28) by William F. Buckley Jr.

I welcome Mr. Buckley's position on a unified Jerusalem.

But like many other Americans, Mr. Buckley seems to have forgotten that Israel pleaded with the Jordanian monarch in 1967 NOT to attack — but the king, certain of being on the "winning side," half-heartedly joined the fray, losing part of his kingdom in the West Bank by right of conquest — a conquest not of his choosing.

Since 1967, King Hussein has stubbornly refused to negotiate a comprehensive peace agreement without prior conditions on either side. Is he (and Mr. Buckley) so naive as to think that the Israelis might return land on the West Bank before entering into negotiations? And if they did, what would be left to negotiate? West Jerusalem? The Negev? Tel Aviv?

Whenever the Jordanians — any other Arab government — demands the return of any land taken by Israel, let them come forth and meet Israel at the peace table, as Egypt did. Israel is ready, willing and eager to negotiate.

DAVID FROELICH
Rehovot, Israel</

ARTS / LEISURE

Russell's 'Italian' in Geneva

By Andrew Clark

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — He sits at the edge of a converted sports hall, taping passively as the pianist sets out the notes, a girl Friday runs orders in three languages, five singers act out a sequence, a hair-dressing aid, a hair-dryer and a bubble-blower. When he says "Stop!" everyone collapses in a heap of laughter and exhaustion, and the sequence is repeated with the music."

After Russell joined the BBC arts program "Monitor" in 1959, his personal style began to emerge in a series of documentaries on great composers. "We were told at



Ken Russell: "Having fun with the war of the sexes."

the start that we weren't the artists, our opinions were not to be obtruded. But as the program developed its own style and form, we began to question that, to say 'There must be a point of view somewhere.' It was a question of communicating with the public. My film on Debussy was an example. I thought, it's a terrible-sounding name for an English audience, and artists weren't watching our programs anyway, so before Dad could get out of his chair to switch channels after watching Marilyn Monroe on the feature film, you had to nail him back in the chair. I always had a startling image at the start of my programs — it wasn't startling for its own sake, I hoped it had relevance to the rest of the story — but it became my trademark."

"I think we have to look at it with the eyes of today. In 'Butterfly,' a girl gets pregnant and has a child. If that isn't real, then tell me what is real."

"Opera is not a romanticization of life, it's a heightening of life. Of course, it's fatal to generalize. What I've said doesn't apply to 'L'italiana in Alger,' which is and always was a sex comedy. Rossini was having fun with the war of the sexes, and that hasn't changed much since he wrote it. But it's expressed in comic terms — there's no way that can be seen as realistic. It's not theater to create a real situation and then make it unreal. If you're willing to suspend credibility for the sake of sentiment and spectacle, that's fine — just don't expect me to present it that way."

Lovers, based on the life of Tchaikovsky, prompted Lorin Maazel to invite him to stage "Eugene Onegin" in Vienna next year.

He traces his interest in the medium back to his theater-going days in London 30 years ago, but describes the productions then as "boring visually even if I wasn't bored with the music."

After Russell joined the BBC arts program "Monitor" in 1959, his personal style began to emerge in a series of documentaries on great composers. "We were told at

Russell's career in films continues. He is currently working on "Crimes of Passion," an original screenplay tracing the emotional life of a girl who is a clothes-designer by day and a prostitute by night. As a follow-up to "Women in Love," he is preparing a screen adaptation of D. H. Lawrence's novel "The Rainbow."

He lives with his second wife and their 6-year-old daughter in the Lake district of England. But only two of his films have been financed in Britain, and Russell describes himself, with an air of resignation, as an exile in his own country.

"I'm just persona non grata there. I've never been an establishment type, and in England, if I'd been called Russellini, I'd be appreciated. But my name isn't that — it's Russell. But it's not my problem."

Russell talks of the need for more "entertainment" and "realism" in opera. He defends his portrayal of Butterfly as a prostitute by saying the Belasco play on which Puccini's opera is based treated the geisha-girl image as a catchphrase for prostitution, then considered too sensitive to handle on stage.

"I think we have to look at it with the eyes of today. In 'Butterfly,' a girl gets pregnant and has a child. If that isn't real, then tell me what is real."

"Opera is not a romanticization of life, it's a heightening of life. Of course, it's fatal to generalize. What I've said doesn't apply to 'L'italiana in Alger,' which is and always was a sex comedy. Rossini was having fun with the war of the sexes, and that hasn't changed much since he wrote it. But it's expressed in comic terms — there's no way that can be seen as realistic. It's not theater to create a real situation and then make it unreal. If you're willing to suspend credibility for the sake of sentiment and spectacle, that's fine — just don't expect me to present it that way."

'Matriarch of Maillot' Thrives on Swimwear

International Herald Tribune

TEL AVIV — Fashion is not a high priority in Israel. With security and economic problems on their minds, people tend to go around looking like what they are.

Women cabinet ministers do not dress in Chanel suits. They wear simple printed frocks a la Golda Meir and are known to do their

HEBE DORSEY

own shopping and carry their groceries to the office in plastic bags. Young women, who have to spend two years in the army, tend to look at dress as a uniform and their hair, untouched by coiffeurs, is often a natural curly angle.

All of which explains why the fashion industry is not as thriving here as it is in other countries. One name, however, stands out: It is Gottex, a \$40-million swimwear business, 75 percent of whose production is exported to 62 countries. Created in 1956, the firm has been expanding by 20 percent a year in the last 10 years.

This is strictly a family business with Leah Gottlieb, the founder of the firm also known as the "matriarch of the maillot," at the helm. Interviewed in Tel Aviv last weekend, Gottlieb talked of her difficult early days. She and her husband, Armin, came from Eastern Europe (she from Hungary, he from Czechoslovakia) in 1949 and set

Sacred Tunic Put On Public Display

The Associated Press

ARGENTINE, France — A brown woolen tunic said to have been worn by Jesus Christ is on display this week for the first time in 50 years to mark the Easter season.

The robe, which contains traces of human blood, will be displayed in a glass globe until April 23 and is expected to be viewed by up to 60,000 people.

"I really don't know why it's shown only every 50 years. It's just the tradition," said the Rev. Marcel Guyard of the Basilica of Saint-Denys in this northern Paris suburb, where the robe has been kept for nearly 1,200 years.

A 24-hour police guard will be posted at the basilica during the showing. The tunic was stolen last December and was mysteriously returned undamaged in February.



Gottex founder Leah Gottlieb (right), with her daughters, Judith (left) and Miriam, in Tel Aviv office before larger-than-life photos of their swimsuits modeled by Brooke Shields.

good relationship with U.S. department stores. Saks Fifth Avenue, among others, sends several buyers each year to Israel on four-day buying trips.

Basically, the Gottex success was built on sound fashion judgment and impeccable timing, with the Gottliebs taking over a market that suddenly seemed to run out of limited collections. Instead, Gottex concentrates and comes up with two collections a year. The largest shown to the trade in early August in New York, includes 300 different models. Their last one, built around 32 different themes, catered

to many different types of women, from knitted and sportive to sequined and sexy.

"We did a large group of sequins for Neiman-Marcus's opening in Chicago," Mrs. Gottlieb said. "Richard Marcus liked it so well he ordered it for all their stores."

Despite this success, things are still hard in Israel and Mrs. Gottlieb said she considers herself as a fashion pioneer. "It's very, very difficult to make a success here," she said. "We're like an island and everything, even getting a button, is twice as hard as anywhere else."

Sports and sweat shirts: probably a unique choice

Lanvin has at the moment what is probably a unique collection in sports and sweat shirts. It is unique both in the variety of the designs and in the extraordinary quality of the fabrics.

The summer sports shirts are cut from Swiss or Italian voiles, which are among the finest in the world. They come with short or long sleeves and transformable collars, and they can be worn either inside or outside the trousers. There is a choice of more than 40 exclusive designs.

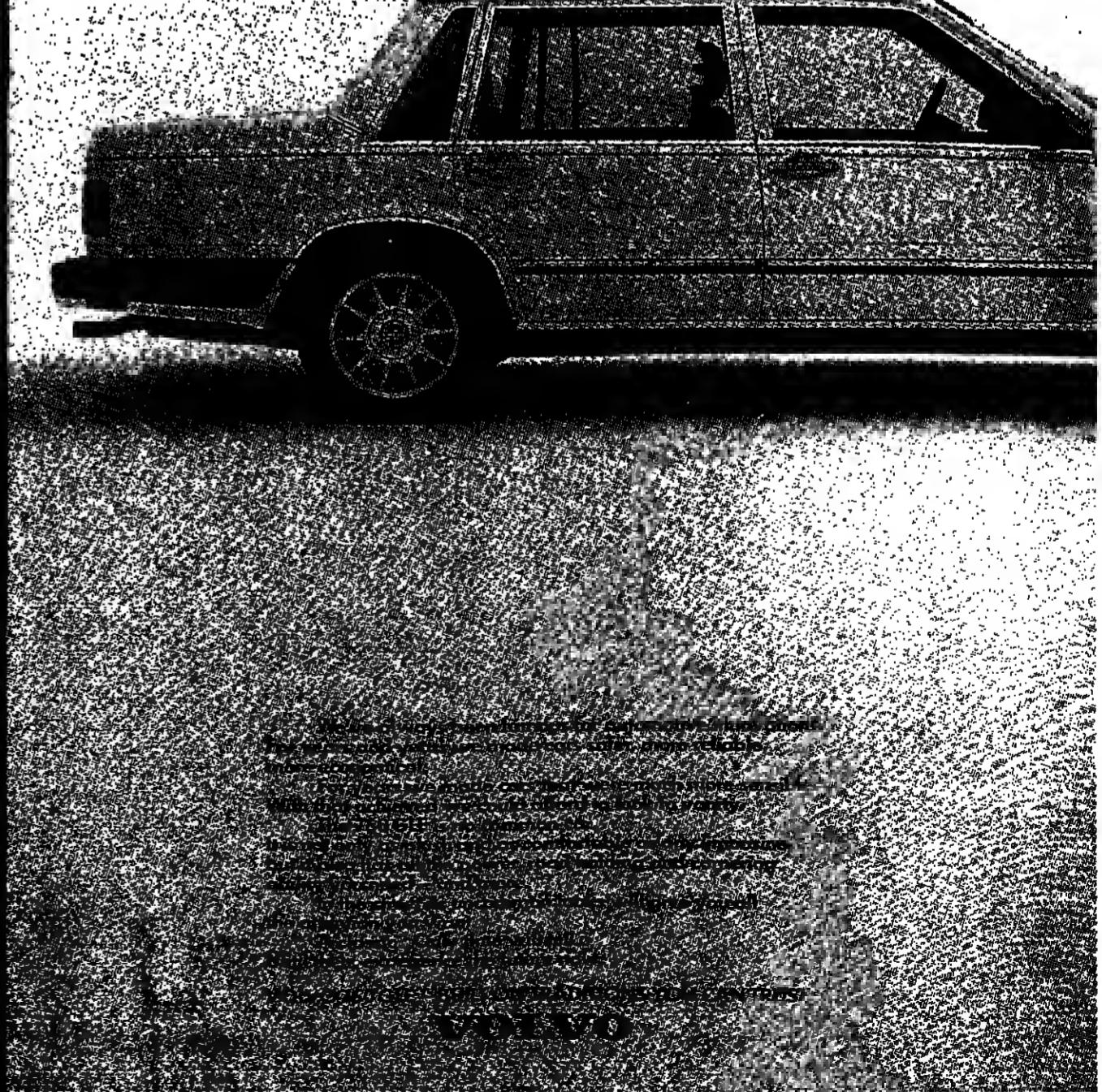
For sweat shirts, there is a total of nearly 30 designs. The fabric is an incredibly fine lisle, or in some cases linen — the softest you could dream of in the summer heat.

LANVIN

15, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris - Tel. 265.14.40

2, rue Cambon, 75001 Paris

THE FUTURE IS NOW



NYSE Most Actives							
BondTr's	12748	High	Low	Close	Chg		
Revere	12001	252	245	245	-1/2		
Chrysler	11100	125	120	120	-1/2		
Exxon	8974	4075	3975	3975	-25		
Con-Hv	7729	11000	10900	10900	-100		
Gen-Pol	4225	225	220	220	-1/2		
Occi-Pol	7499	3116	3050	3050	-1/2		
Gen-El's	4654	776	765	765	-1/2		
Gold-Co	4225	225	220	220	-1/2		
Gen-El's	4221	225	220	220	-1/2		

Dow Jones Averages							
Com	1144.15	High	Low	Close	Chg		
Index	1082.28	1200.55	1100.25	1100.25	+1.25		
Trans	1425.25	1425.25	1425.25	1425.25	+1.25		
Comp	440.41	440.41	440.41	440.41	+1.25		

NYSE Index							
Composite	91.00	High	Low	Close	Chg		
Industrials	86.19	92.00	82.00	82.00	+0.81		
Utilities	83.19	84.00	83.00	83.00	+0.81		
Finance	42.85	42.85	42.85	42.85	+0.14		

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 73,371,490
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 73,262,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 71,600,078
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

NYSE Diaries							
Advanced	841	Close	Prev.				
Unchanged	421						
Unchanged	421						
Total Issues	1,000						
New Issues	100						
New Listings	100						
Volume up	38,222,400						
Volume down	25,350,400						

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.							
Vol. at 4 p.m. 73,371,490							
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 73,262,000							
Prev. Consolidated Close 71,600,078							
Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street							

AMEX Diaries							
Advanced	220	Close	Prev.				
Unchanged	220						
Unchanged	220						
New Issues	20						
New Listings	20						
Volume up	1,270,740						
Volume down	1,269,740						

NASDAQ Index							
Close	210.38	High	212.12	Low	209.85	Prev.	
Curve	210.38	212.12	209.85	209.85	209.85	209.85	
Week	210.38	212.12	209.85	209.85	209.85	209.85	
Year	210.38	212.12	209.85	209.85	209.85	209.85	

AMEX Most Actives							
WorlB	4448	High	27.00	Low	25.24	Close	26.50
Porter's	3078	27.00	25.24	25.24	+1.25	Prev.	25.24
AsociCo	1800	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24
Grocer	1871	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24
Cleve's	1432	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24
Trane	1432	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24
Pronto	1432	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24
PortLew	163	25.24	25.24	25.24	+1.25	25.24	25.24

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. High Low Close Chg. Chg. Chg.

New York Stock Prices Mixed

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were higher Monday at the close of the New York Stock Exchange, thanks to a late rally, but trading was slow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 5 points at the outset after falling 7.01 Friday, was ahead 10.15 to 1,160.28 shortly before the NYSE closed. The Dow gained 17.91 points about a week ago.

Declines led advances 8 to 7. Turnover was about 73.7 million shares, down from 99.6 million Friday.

"With the long Easter weekend coming up, there probably won't be much trading at all this weekend," said Jacques Theriot of Barney Harris Upham. "There's little going on, period." The market will be closed for Good Friday.

Bonds generally were lower after a steeper Friday that followed the government's report of a 0.5-percent increase, larger than expected, in March wholesale prices.

But the Federal Reserve's report that the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply plunged \$1.50 billion, also more than expected, raised some investors' hopes that interest rates might come down a bit soon.

The chief White House economist, Martin S. Feldstein, said Sunday that he did not see any significant increase in interest rates in the near future, although he warned that such predictions were difficult to make.

"If we make progress on the deficits, and keep the money supply under control, that is the best chance to keep interest rates from going up significantly," he said.

The current signs of economic slowdown are healthy, he said, because they mean the recovery

will not overheat and increase the inflationary pressures.

In the news background, the government reported that overall capacity use in manufacturing, mining and utilities edged up 0.2 of a point in March to 80.9 percent.

Brokers said traders were studying first-quarter earnings reports and noted that the market historically does little during this time. Individual stocks are influenced by the reports, not groups.

Baxter-Travenol was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues following a block of 1,013,300 shares at 154.

Chrysler, Ford and General Motors were active. Automotive News said inventories of unsold cars dropped to 36 days last month, compared to a 59-day supply of cars in February. The auto industry considers a 60-day supply of cars the optimum level.

Johnson & Johnson, which plans to buy back two million of its own shares in heavy trading.

IBM was active. The company reported last week that first-quarter earnings rose 23 percent from a year ago.

NCR Corp., which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.70, up from \$1.25 a year ago, moved sharply higher at one point.

Motorola, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.99 a share compared with \$83 cents a year ago, was slightly higher at one time.

Scott & Fetzer surged. A management group has proposed a \$30-a-share leveraged buyout of the company.

Farah Manufacturing was higher. Farah plans to buy back 500,000 of its own shares for \$22.75 each.

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

The trading profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December, 1983, including the Bank's share of associated companies' profits, amounted to £308 million. After deducting interest on loan capital the profit before taxation was £268 million, compared with £242 million in 1982.

This increase in pretax profit of 11 per cent over the previous year reflects a reasonable overall performance when account is taken of the difficult world trading background, which resulted in a significantly higher level of bad debt provisions against the loan portfolio, the amount rising from £83 million to £134 million. The net effect of exchange movements on profits was almost neutral.

After deduction of taxation and minority interests, the profit attributable to shareholders excluding extraordinary items amounted to £114 million. On the basis explained in the notes to the accounts, the calculation of earnings per share takes into account the rights issue of last May and amounts to 77.1 pence per share for the year compared with 85.7 pence per share in the previous year.

Ansing from the Chancellor's proposed changes, the Bank has decided to make full provision for deferred taxation on United Kingdom equipment leasing; consequently, a charge of £36 million has been included in extraordinary items. This is partly offset by a profit of £24 million following the sale of a major office building in California.

An interim dividend of 9.5 pence per share was paid in October and the recommendation of the Board is for a final dividend of 18.5 pence. The total payment for the year of 28 pence per share on the increased capital is covered 2.8 times by earnings.

In May shareholders provided £98 million net of expenses in new equity by way of a rights issue. In November US\$200 million of subordinated capital debt was raised by an issue of floating rate notes and

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TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Marsh & McLennan Loss Raises 2 Big Questions

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On April 9, the Treasury-bond-futures market was stunned when Marsh & McLennan Cos., the largest U.S. insurance broker, said it was writing down its first-quarter earnings by \$60 million because of losses in the bond market. A write-down of that size would normally indicate that the actual losses were at least twice that much.

But it was not the size of the reported loss that shocked the bond-futures traders. Rather, it was the questions it raised — questions that some futures-market specialists say probably tell more about the losses than whatever else will surface on the subject.

Typical of the questions were those last Friday by Richard L. Sandor, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and an authority in the financial-futures markets, who remarked: "Given the fact that, to our best knowledge, all the losses occurred in the cash-bond market, I'd like to know two things."

One, how a top company could lose so much money in so brief a time without internal alarm bells ringing in the auditor's office. Secondly, why would any money-market professional go naked in the market in this day and age, instead of hedging all or part of the exposure with futures?

Noting that he was not privy to Marsh & McLennan's bond-trading strategies, which it has steadfastly refused to discuss in detail, Mr. Sandor nonetheless went on to offer some other observations: "Large bond traders or investors can today get better prices with the futures by definition because they are high-leverage markets. From the magnitude of the declared losses, we are talking about a position of perhaps \$700 million or more. If you move even half that much in the cash market, it would sharply depress prices. Everybody knows they sold short at least \$700 million with one futures broker last Monday [April 9] and it hasn't hedged prices in the bond pit."

He also noted that futures positions are "marked to the market" every day, so traders are aware of their portfolio gains or losses before every market opening. "You can run up huge losses in futures, but you'll hear about it the next day, not next week or next month," Mr. Sandor added.

Norman E. Mains, Drexel Burnham's head financial-markets economist, thinks that the bulk of the position was hedged by shorting futures on Monday. As he explained Marsh & McLennan's hedging operation: "Although they used several futures brokers, the Virginia Trading Company handled the bulk, about 1,000 bond contracts with a face value of \$100,000 each, or a total of roughly \$700 million. What the hedging operation accomplished was to buy time for Marsh & McLennan. Now that they're hedged with futures, mostly the June bond contract, they have between now and mid-June to pick and choose the moment to unwind their cash position, if that's what they want to do, or roll the position forward to September or later."

By being hedged, any decline in the cash price of the securities should be offset by the increased value of the futures that were sold short and vice versa. As the securities are sold off, an equivalent amount of futures are bought to close out that portion of the hedge.

"It may seem like a lot of futures, but the bond pit of the Chicago Board of Trade handles an average of nine contracts a second," said Mr. Mains. "Besides, the 7,000 contracts were a small part of the 110,000 bond futures traded that day, which was a relatively quiet day in that market."

Larry Morgan, director of the financial-futures group at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said that "everyone knew Virginia Trading was effecting the hedges Monday and that they were working on behalf of Morgan Stanley & Co., one of Marsh & McLennan's main brokers."

All futures traders operate in a fish bowl and Virginia Trading is known in the business as one of the smaller operators that thrive among their larger rivals because of their trading speed and skill as well as their studious pursuit of anonymity.

Houses such as Virginia Trading are necessary to all futures exchanges. Sometimes referred to as "two-dollar brokers" or "brokers' brokers," they perform a number of vital functions. Last Monday, for example, the houses showed their ability to efficiently handle the bulk of the trades for Morgan Stanley and other Marsh & McLennan brokers before the eyes of all their competitors without causing prices to be swayed.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on April 16, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	I	E	F	U.S.	GDR	BLF	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.3745	4.329	112.67	26.665	0.1225	5.716	134.04	122.09
Brussels	1.392	4.379	112.67	26.665	0.1225	5.716	134.04	122.09
Frankfurt	2.438	3.745	112.67	26.665	0.1225	6.12	34.666	23.97
London (1)	1.402	3.745	112.67	26.665	0.1225	6.12	34.666	23.97
Milan	1.43125	2.20425	112.67	26.665	0.1225	7.467	31.103	28.635
New York (1)	1.4205	2.20505	112.67	26.665	0.1225	7.467	31.103	28.635
Paris	1.114	1.561	107.92	25.745	0.1225	5.454	20.267	14.508
Tokyo	2.25205	22.643	85.36	17.4745	0.1225	2.973	32.935	21.9
Zurich	1.402	3.745	112.67	26.665	0.1225	7.467	31.103	28.635
1 ECU	0.845	0.945	2.20515	4.6703	1.30845	2.19	22.745	14.625
1 Swiss	1.05779	1.07007	2.20515	4.6703	1.30845	2.19	22.745	14.625

\$ Sterling: £2000 (1) £1000 (2) £1000 (3) £1000 (4) £1000 (5) £1000 (6) £1000 (7) £1000 (8) £1000 (9) £1000 (10) £1000 (11) £1000 (12) £1000 (13) £1000 (14) £1000 (15) £1000 (16) £1000 (17) £1000 (18) £1000 (19) £1000 (20) £1000 (21) £1000 (22) £1000 (23) £1000 (24) £1000 (25) £1000 (26) £1000 (27) £1000 (28) £1000 (29) £1000 (30) £1000 (31) £1000 (32) £1000 (33) £1000 (34) £1000 (35) £1000 (36) £1000 (37) £1000 (38) £1000 (39) £1000 (40) £1000 (41) £1000 (42) £1000 (43) £1000 (44) £1000 (45) £1000 (46) £1000 (47) £1000 (48) £1000 (49) £1000 (50) £1000 (51) £1000 (52) £1000 (53) £1000 (54) £1000 (55) £1000 (56) £1000 (57) £1000 (58) £1000 (59) £1000 (60) £1000 (61) £1000 (62) £1000 (63) £1000 (64) £1000 (65) £1000 (66) £1000 (67) £1000 (68) £1000 (69) £1000 (70) £1000 (71) £1000 (72) £1000 (73) £1000 (74) £1000 (75) £1000 (76) £1000 (77) £1000 (78) £1000 (79) £1000 (80) £1000 (81) £1000 (82) £1000 (83) £1000 (84) £1000 (85) £1000 (86) £1000 (87) £1000 (88) £1000 (89) £1000 (90) £1000 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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the Closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE S% 100s High Low Close
12 Month
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12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE S% 100s High Low Close

(Continued from Page 10)

N											
394	156	NAFCO	2.00	35	9	48	2876	2016	2850	2850	+ 16
356	156	NDI	2.00	22	6	29	1025	820	820	820	+ 16
300	146	NCH	2.2	27	10	29	1946	1946	1946	1946	+ 16
125	125	NCNI	1.12	31	7	22	2647	2024	2024	2024	+ 16
295	146	NI	1.00	24	6	20	1024	1024	1024	1024	+ 16
245	125	Nobels	2.48	25	9	27	414	324	324	324	+ 16
246	125	NVF	2.00	25	9	27	1025	820	820	820	+ 16
326	125	NZC	2.48	21	8	24	2404	2324	2324	2324	+ 16
177	116	NZS	1.00	24	14	24	2404	2324	2324	2324	+ 16
278	125	NCN	1.00	25	14	24	2404	2324	2324	2324	+ 16
294	125	NCNc	1.00	25	15	25	2524	2444	2444	2444	+ 16
214	125	NCNf	2.20	25	15	25	2524	2444	2444	2444	+ 16
245	147	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
125	125	NTechG	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
225	125	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
278	125	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
279	125	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
255	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
256	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
257	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
258	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
259	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
260	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
261	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
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298	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
299	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
300	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
301	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
302	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
303	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
304	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
305	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
306	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
307	215	NTechs	1.25	21	8	19	1927	1424	1424	1424	+ 16
308	215	NTechs	1.25								

New Sears Unit Moves To Challenge Japanese In International Trade

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From attacking Mexican companies how to make better consumer goods to developing China's capacity to produce plywood from Indonesian logs, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's largest retailer, has made a series of joint ventures and corporate purchases designed to speed its growth.

The retailer's Washington-based Sears World Trade Inc. is only one of several major U.S. companies that have moved into the field of international trade in the past two years, but its plans are the most ambitious. Among the other large U.S. corporations aiming to become a force in international trade are K mart and General Electric.

Though barely two years old, Sears World Trade is the first U.S. challenge to the giant, well-established Japanese trading companies' international trade.

At the helm of the Sears operation are some well-known Washington hands — its chairman, Robert M. Hills, was the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission under President Gerald Ford, and its president, Frank C. Carlucci, was undersecretary of Defense until he left in late 1982 to join Sears World Trade.

Mr. Hills is aware of speculation that the new Sears venture is top-heavy with Washington insiders and lacks the underpinnings necessary to succeed in international business.

"People like to make fun of the fact that we hired high government officials," he said. "We didn't do that. What we hired were people with a wide variety of backgrounds. We hired three people, maybe four, that have a long history of success dealing with foreign governments." But he added, "We've hired far more people who have experience in international banking than former government officials."

Nonetheless, the list of former Washington officials is impressive. Mr. Carlucci's administrative assistant, for instance, is Susan Clough, who was personal secretary to President Jimmy Carter. Sears World Trade's senior vice president is Curtis A. Hesser, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Though Mr. Hills plays down the role of the big names, he knows their importance for Sears' business.



Frank C. Carlucci

"Most of the time we're invited to meet with the head of state, when our competitors can't get in to see them," he said. "There is not an investment banker or central banker who will not receive us."

Sears World Trade also has made a series of joint ventures and corporate purchases designed to speed its growth.

These include the \$8-million purchase of Price & Pearce Ltd., a British forest products company which operates in more than 20 countries, to lead Sears' foray into the field of agriculture.

Sears also established a close working relationship with Japan's third-largest trading concern, C. Itoh & Co., which gives the retailer the benefit of C. Itoh's trading network.

To give it shipping capabilities, Sears formed a joint venture with Senkers International Forwarders Inc., a West German freight forwarding company, which allows Sears access to a network of 350 offices around the world.

Because many Third World countries lack the hard currency to buy goods, Sears is developing a specialty in counter-trade, a type of barter.

The company's hallmark, Mr. Carlucci said, will be its ability to add value to the materials it trades in — creating new products instead of merely buying and selling commodities.

In Indonesia, Mr. Hills said Sears will help develop the country's forest resources and, in exchange, will gain permission to export raw logs to China, South Korea and Japan. It will, furthermore, help China develop a pulp industry with the logs bought from Indonesia. To accomplish this, Sears will sell China the pulp mill and the logs, and then sell the pulp it produces elsewhere.

In Mexico, where Sears is the largest retail chain, the trading arm is helping 10 manufacturers export their consumer goods, thus creating a new export to bring hard currency to the Mexican economy, which is heavily in debt.

Helping countries develop their export potential allows Sears World Trade to import goods ordinarily prohibited, and to export raw materials, such as Indonesian logs, despite export bans, the national statistics institute, INSEE, earlier this month of an 11-percent rise.

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"But to go into it at any other time would be suicidal," he said.

"In a gentle environment it would be insane to compete with the big Japanese companies, who take a lesser return on investment, especially profit margins as low as one-

"about time." He thus lent support to the view espoused last month by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

Under the agreement between the Japanese and U.S. governments, Japanese automakers can export only 1.68 million cars a year to the United States.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1984

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SPORTS



United Press International
Ben Crenshaw after his 60-foot birdie putt on No. 10.
"I did a damn good job and I'm proud."

Crenshaw, on 68, Wins Masters by 2 Over Watson

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Ben Crenshaw, in winning the 1984 Masters tournament here Sunday by two shots over Tom Watson, has finally created a page for himself in the golf history books he loves so much.

Crenshaw can swap tales on Masters eve for the rest of his life with the men he worships — the Sarazans and Nicklauses, the Sneads and Palmers, whose company he now keeps. And silenced for good are those murmurings that said Crenshaw — too sensitive, too sweet-tempered, too sportsmen-like, too much a friend and too little a competitor — would never win a major tournament. Millions in prize money, yes. A page in the leather-bound, gilt-edged anthology he collects, no.

Playing in his 13th Masters, Crenshaw closed with a 68 (following rounds of 67, 72 and 70) and an aggregate 277; only six Masters champions have had lower totals — Jack Nicklaus (twice), Arnold Palmer, Ben Hogan, Watson, Seve Ballesteros and Ray Floyd. Nice company.

Crenshaw, who made six birdies Sunday and led by a commanding four shots with three holes to play, is a champion with style. "This is a sweet, sweet win," he said.

"As I walked up the 18th fairway, I honestly didn't know where I was," said Crenshaw, who started the final round two shots out of the lead in third place behind Tom Kite (a final 75/73) and Mark Lye (74/78). "Believe it or not, I started thinking about high school golf... then about all the people who have helped me over the years."

He might also have thought about his disappointments, among them five second-place finishes in majors, two of them at the Masters, including last year's.

For a dozen pro seasons, Crenshaw has had the thing he never particularly treasured — cash, more than \$1.8 million in winnings. What he never had was a title close to his name that would bring him lasting prestige.

"Last night I woke up at 3 A.M. and stayed awake an hour just thinking about everything — what it might mean to win..."

"I've had so many tournaments where I finished second," he said. "When you go in the water at the 71st hole of the U.S. Open and lose by a shot, when you make double bogey at the 71st hole of the British Open and lose that by a shot, too... He did not bother to mention that he also lost a playoff to David Graham in the PGA championship. "When all that had-

peens, you start wondering whether you can hold yourself together.

"Right now I have a feeling of relief. There is no question I've put a lot of pressure on myself to win an important tournament. I was determined not to give away any shots today. I was not going to lose control of myself. I did a damn good job of it and I'm proud."

Crenshaw's way, which ended as a cakewalk after he birdied No. 15 for a four-shot lead, had plenty of drama along the way.

In third place after Sunday's completion of the rain-shortened third round, Crenshaw announced himself with birdies at the 8th, 9th

and 10th holes. The first tied him for the lead at nine-under par with Kite, his old University of Texas teammate, friend and rival. The second gave him the lead for good. The third was the stuff of country legends — a 60-foot putt. Said Crenshaw: "I couldn't have made again if I threw down a thousand good job of it and I'm proud."

But he made his killing move on Augusta National's most storied hole. At the infamously tough No. 12, guarded by Rac's Creek, Crenshaw plowed a 6-iron tee shot three paces below the hole and made the putt for a 3-stroke lead that was never threatened.

1984 MASTERS SCORES

Ben Crenshaw	67-72-70-68=277	Tom Purtzer	69-74-74-69=288
Tom Watson	74-67-69-70=280	Greg Norman	75-71-73-72=288
David Edwards	71-73-72-74=285	Miller Jacobsen	72-70-75-71=286
Don Maki	73-71-72-74=286	Geoff Ogilvy	70-72-73-74=287
Larry Nelson	74-69-70-70=281	Ikeo Asai	68-72-73-74=287
Ronnie Black	71-74-69-70=282	o-Richard Fehr	75-71-70-75=288
Tom Kite	70-68-70-75=282	Bernhard Langer	78-74-72-73=289
Mark Lye	70-70-71-75=286	Patruy Lai	72-72-73-75=288
David Graham	69-70-75-72=286	Bretton Liebke	73-72-73-75=288
Fred Cauley	71-73-72-73=283	Tommy Nakajima	75-70-72-75=299
Jack Ravner	71-72-71-70=284	Tom Weiskopf	74-77-74-72=291
Tom Weiskopf	72-71-72-73=285	Mark McCumber	72-71-72-73=285
Rich Cawley	71-71-72-73=285	Craig Parmer	74-75-74-72=291
Wayne Levi	71-72-72-73=284	Don Peltz	76-71-72-74=291
Calvin Peete	74-66-70-70=283	Ray Koch	70-72-70-76=295
Ray Flory	70-73-73-77=285	Scott Simpson	72-70-74-74=292
John Cook	70-73-73-77=285	John Cook	74-75-74-75=293
Jack Nicklaus	72-73-70-70=285	o-Robert Lewis	75-70-72-75=294
Andy Bean	71-70-71-73=284	Lee Trevino	78-72-74-77=294
Donny Edwards	72-71-70-73=284	Morris Nelson	73-71-75-75=294
John Cook	72-71-70-73=284	Tom Purtzer	72-73-74-74=294
Hale Irwin	70-71-74-75=287	Charlie Sifford	71-74-72-77=291
Joyce	74-71-70-73=284	o-Claire Burroughs	72-74-75-76=297
Povine Stewart	76-69-68-74=287	(o-denotes amateur)	

putts of two and three feet and failed to sink at least seven others of 10 feet or less in his 25 holes of Sunday play.

If a course has any tradition, Crenshaw will have played it; if someone has a deep appreciation of golf's history, literature and art, Crenshaw will know him. He writes forwards to reprints of ancient books, donates antique clubs to the U.S. Golf Association and serves on its museum committee.

"I never mask my feelings about it," he said Sunday. "I generally love a lot of things about it."

One reason Crenshaw is widely liked on the tour is that he so obviously and painfully bears the scars of his sport.

Golf is so complex. You think about so many things and most of them are not the right things," Crenshaw reflected. "Bobby Jones always said he played best when he thought of only one idea, not so well when he thought of two and his worst when he thought of three."

Even Gil Morgan and David Edwards, who shot closing 67's and tied for third a stroke behind Watson, weren't miffed.

The man who thought he could have won was Kite, who has been in Crenshaw's shadow since college days and remains there. "As good as Ben putted, that's just how bad I was," said Kite, who missed par

for one day, at least. Crenshaw got his game where he wanted it. Said he: "I don't think we're goin' to hit the sheets tonight."

Smith Boston Victor In Rainy Marathon

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Geoff Smith, a former firefighter bidding for an Olympic team spot in his native Britain, took charge at the start and won a windy, rain-splattered Boston Marathon Monday.

Lorraine Moller of New Zealand won the women's competition, outracing countrywoman Allison Roe. Both needed solid showings to impress Olympic selectors.

Smith, a 30-year-old Providence (Rhode Island) College senior and the favorite in a race bypassed by many leading runners, was timed in 2 hours, 10 minutes, 34 seconds.

His time was well short of the Boston and world marks, both held by Alberto Salazar — 2:08:51 here in 1982 and 2:08:13 at New York in 1981.

"It was really windy out there," said Smith, adding that his victory wouldn't guarantee him a spot on the British Olympic team. But "it should impress them — it impressed me," he said. "If the wind was in my favor I could have run two or three minutes faster."

American Jerry Vanasse finished second in 2:14:48 and Domingo Tibudia of Colombia was third in 2:15:39.

Moller was timed in 2:29:28. Middle Hamrin of Sweden was second among the women, in 2:33:51. Sissel Grottenburg of Norway was third in 2:36:03.

Foul weather threatened the race and heavy downpours drenched the starting line in suburban Hopkinton shortly before the nearly 6,800 runners lined up. Skies lightened during the race and while intermittent drizzle didn't appear to be a

factor, a raw headwind pushed at the runners.

Smith entered with the field's best time (2:09:08, the fastest ever by a first-time marathoner), recorded in a second-place finish in last year's New York City race.

Smith is a world-class 10,000-meter runner, ranking No. 2 in 1981. He was extremely fit after hard training that included averages of between 120 and 130 miles (193-209 kilometers) weekly during the past few months.

And he was a man with a mission: to secure a place on the three-man British Olympic marathon team, which will be named May 15.

Roe was the leading woman through much of Monday's race but then dropped back. She was the only former Boston winner in 1982 and 1983 at New York in 1981.

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Cardinals Hand Pirates 5th Straight Loss

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Bob Forsch and three relievers combined on a seven-hitter as the Cardinals downed Pittsburgh, 1-0, here Sunday and extended the Pirates' losing streak to five games.

Forsch allowed three hits over his first 4½ innings before having

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Leave the game because of a sore back muscle. Dave Rucker (1-0) pitched the next two innings, allowing two hits, and got credit for the victory. Jeff Luhui worked an inning before Bruce Sutter finished p and earned his fourth save.

Giants 6, Reds 5

In Houston, Phil Garner lined a bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth to score Jose Cruz and rally the Astros over Cincinnati, 6-5. The triumph was Houston's third straight.

Padres 6, Braves 4

In San Diego, a two-base error

by left fielder Gerald Perry paved the way for a three-run third that helped the Padres beat Atlanta, 6-4.

Giants 8, Dodgers 6

In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Joe Youngblood singled home Chili Davis with one out in the 11th to help San Francisco to an 8-6 victory over the Dodgers' five-game winning streak.

Blue Jays 2, Rangers 1

In Washington, Texas, Willie Upshaw and Cliff Johnson hit their third home runs of the year on consecutive pitches in the ninth to lift Toronto to a 2-1 victory over Texas. Dave

Stewart (0-3) had retired 15 of 16 batters, but with one out in the ninth Upshaw connected on a 2-1 pitch and Johnson put Stewart's next offering into the right-field seats. Dennis Lamp (2-2) was the winner in relief of Luis Leal.

Orioles 6, Indians 5

In Cleveland, pinch hitter Wayne Gross doubled home two runs to cap a three-run ninth off reliever George Frazier to lift Baltimore past the Indians, 6-5.

Yankees 2, White Sox 1

In New York, Ken Griffey's two-out bases-loaded single drove in the winning run in the 10th as the Yankees downed Chicago, 2-1.

Mariners 5, Twins 4

In Minneapolis, pinch hitter Dion James's sacrifice fly capped a two-run eighth against relief ace Dan Quisenberry and lifted Milwaukee to a 3-2 decision over the Twins.

Angels 12, A's 8

In Oakland, pitcher Wayne Downing hit a grand-slam home run in the 11th to lead California to a 12-8 triumph over the A's.

Mariners 2, Royals 2

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Canadiens Put Nordiques in Hole, 2-1

United Press International

MONTRÉAL — Bobby Smith and Ryan Walter scored power-play goals here Sunday night to lift the Canadiens to a 2-1 victory over Quebec and a 2-1 lead in their National Hockey League Adams Division playoff.

Meanwhile, the New York Islanders, Edmonton and St. Louis moved to 2-1 divisional-final odds.

Walter took a feed from Guy Lafleur near the slot and banged

NEIL PLAYOFFS

the puck past goaltender Dan Bouchard's short side at 6:15 of the second period. The Canadiens had jumped to a 1-0 lead on Smith's goal 59 seconds into the contest.

Pat Price, taking Quebec's first shot of the game, netted things at 8:53 of the opening period.

Islanders 3, Capitals 1

In Landover, Maryland, Greg Gilbert intercepted a clearing pass set up by Brent Sutter for the tie-breaking goal and the New York Islanders went on to a 3-1 victory over Washington in their Patrick Division final. The four-time defending Stanley Cup champions took a 2-1 edge in the series despite being outshot, 33-19.

Working along the left-wing, Gilbert picked off Larry Murphy's breakaway pass at the top of the circle. His shot found Sutter alone for the tip-in past goaltender at Regin at 14:28 of the third period. With 24 seconds left in the line.

Bruins 3, Flames 2

In Calgary, Alberta, defensemen Paul Coffey scored two second-period goals that boosted Edmonton to a 3-2 lead and a 2-1 lead in the North Division final.

Liu lost his bid for a shutout with 2:25 to play, when Dennis

Maruk scored a

